Palmer Cycle Covers at .. .. .. Rs. 7/0
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Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 198 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
14th	Aug.	Malwa ..	11000	... ...	...
20th	,, ..	Kashmir ..	9000	... ...	...
27th	,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept. ..	Caledonia ..	8000	... ...	...
10th	,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moultan ..	10000
17th	,, ..	Khyber ..	9000	... ...	...
24th	,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
1st	Oct. ..	Nagoya ..	7000	... ...	...
8th	,, ..	Karmala ..	9000	... ...	...
15th	,, ..	Khiva ..	9000	... ...	...
22nd	,, ..	Arabia ..	8000	... ...	...
29th	,, ..	Nellore ..	7000	... ...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
24th Aug	Sardinia ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
7th Sept.	Novara ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
21st ,,	Nore ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
5th Oct	Malta ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
16th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Moultan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
22nd Aug	Linga	Karachi direct.
24th ,,	Chakla	Karachi and P. Gulf extra.

For later on arrival of English Mail.

S.S. Linga will sail on 8th August for Karachi direct.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

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S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, about 19th August.

FOR JEDDAH.

S. S. SARDAR, 1,995 tons, on or about 1st September.

For further particulars apply to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
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SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

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ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		23rd Sept

* Not calling at Marseilles

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7934	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 883	Rs 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles outs from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
"S.S. Asia Maru".	2561	11th Aug. 1916.	20th Aug. 1916.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	27th Aug. 1916	5th Sept. 1916

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne,	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Moyori Maru	M. Tanignchi	3773	13th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Yamagata Maru	K. Kudo	3791	12th Aug.	22nd Aug
Bombay Maru	S. Shinchara	4625	17th Aug.	26th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	14th Sept.	26th Sept.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru ..	4499	S. Yanagi	14th Aug	24th Aug.
Indo Maru ..	5311	K. Tashiro	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	Y. Kuchiki	14th Sept.	25th Sept.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

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INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,300

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES.	SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Hoilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

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ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

ENGLISH CLIMATE

ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT

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GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

DEFEND YOUR VALUABLE WOODWORK

against white ants, ship-worms and all vermin that destroy fencings, gates, submerged timbers, doors, frames, floor-boards, joists, beams, etc.

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which comes in 7 shades, gives the desired protection. It is easily applied, requires no skilled labour, costs less than paints or varnishes and has been highly spoken of by Executive Engineers and Railways.

Send us a trial order.

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BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,858
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and not

USINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ROBBERIES are INCREASING in number every day. Safeguard your Valuable Jewellery and Documents against loss by fire or theft by using

THE SAFE, DEPOSIT,
HOME STREET.

Call & See.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches, and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two days' medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

CATARACT DISSOLVER.—This medicine has restored the vision of many persons without an operation by dissolving Cataract of the eye. Many testimonials. Rs. 2 per bottle, postage extra. KRISHNALAL K. TRIVEDI, Bhavnagar, Kathiawad. 665

ASTROLOGER Mr. HANUMANPARSAD PANDE, KASHIWALA, Thakordwar Road, Jeteker's Chawl, Bombay, foretells Teji, Mandi with exact figure showing annas and pies for cotton, silver, shares, etc., (Time 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.). 4754

TYPEWRITERS—We are the largest importers of New, Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters of all makes. Our Rebuilt Machines are as good as New and we fully guarantee them for 3 years. Buy one and save half the price of the new. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 60 upwards. Best typewriter supplies always on hand. Repairs a speciality. Write to-day for catalogue and full details.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,

36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel: Writertype.

WANTED

WANTED—A CORRESPONDING CLERK with knowledge of type writing, etc. Apply with lowest salary to Box No. 135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4960

WANTED—Competent CHAFFEUR MECHANIC, must be first class driver. Good salary. Apply THE SIZING MATERIALS Co., Ltd., Ismail Building, Hornby Road. 4959

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—For a Girls' High School, Fort, Bombay. TWO LADY TEACHERS for Standards VII and V to teach general English, History, Geography, Elementary, Mathematics. Salary Rs. 70 and Rs. 50 with annual increments if satisfactory. Extra remuneration if able to teach Physical Drill. Apply to Box No. 117, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4880

WANTED—A thoroughly efficient and PRACTICAL MOTOR MECHANIC and Electrician for a large Motor Work Shop in Mofussil. One who can repair and re-set any Make of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Dynamo and Magneto need only apply with copies of testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4809

WANTED AT ONCE—A COMPANION European, Parsi or Indian for a Begum of a Mahomedan Ruling Chief in the Punjab. Candidate must be good housekeeper and must know drawing, painting and music and speak Urdu well, also play tennis and badminton and if European should also know riding. Good knowledge of English essential for Parsi and Indian candidates besides above qualifications. Age between 30 and 40 years. Applications should have full particulars about the candidates. Good references from Indian gentlemen necessary. Good pay, boarding and lodging free. For further particulars, apply sending copies of testimonials stating terms before end of August, 1916, to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4963

WANTED

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST immediately. Only Hindoos need apply sharp to Messrs. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, Fort. 4938

WANTED.—PUPILS by a musician in Violin, Piano, Mandolin, in Class or at Residence of pupils. Apply. MUSIC ART SALON, 2, Ripon Rd., Byculla. 4975

WANTED.—Cotton purchasing in any District on Commission by a well experienced cotton selector. Best references and very good certificates. Apply to Box No. 131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4945

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE CANVASSERS on liberal terms for a British Office. Only experienced and reliable men need apply to Box No. 136 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4974

WANTED.—People to know that my method of reading life from birth date or palm impression works wonders. Guarantee to refund your money if not correct. Write for particulars to. P. RAJARAM SHASTRI, 760, Rawiwar Peth, Poona City. 4982

WANTED—A well EDUCATED LADY who can bike and join in games, as COMPANION-GOVERNESS to a Princess of 12 years age. (The educational work is entrusted to another lady). A lady having a daughter of about the same age will be particularly suitable. An Indian lady with the requisite qualifications will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 157 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4980

WANTED.—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for temporary plague inoculation duty on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. Application stating qualifications and supported by copies of any testimonials should be made to the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, Poona.

Applicants must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. of 1912 and be competent inoculators. 4973

REPORTERS with experience are wanted for the Indian Industrial Commission. Employment will be for about seven months from next November. Applicants should apply personally to the undersigned on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. or on Wednesday the 23rd. instant from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Bombay Secretariat.

R. D. BELL, I.C.S.,
Secretary,
4985 Indian Industrial Commission.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—In good working order Marshall Sons & Co., trip gear valve Engine Cylinders high and low 10 by 17½. Stroke 24 Revolutions 125. BEJONJI and JALBHOY DHANBHOORA Co., Bulsar. 4760

ENGLISH Dessert Apples 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 3/8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Telegrams CAPTAIN BANON, Kulu. 4504

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks 2 in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock, and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 17 per set; similar sets 2½in., Rs. 22 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. master-key sets of any number of Padlocks.

R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DODGE BROTHERS CAR 17-24 H. P. with Electric Lighting and starting equipment, used three weeks, very economical on Tyres and Petrol. Cost Rs 4,500.

Perry Light Car 10 H. P. bought last January. Petrol consumption 30 miles per gallon. Cost Rs. 2,950. Nearest offers accepted. Apply to Box No. 138 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4983

BRANDY FOR SALE—

	Rs.	a.
Extra Reserve	39	0
10 Years Old	41	8
One Star	45	0
Two Stars	47	0
Three Stars	52	0
Medical Reserve	48	0

per case of 1 dozen bottles.

GILMAN & Co.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Agents for Fromy Roge & Co., Cognac.

Extract from "LANCET", March 17, 1906.

"The flavour is delicate and attractive. Altogether the Brandy is of a fine elegant character and well adapted for Medicinal purposes." 4972

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Gamdevi, Alexandra Road, for Parsees, very decent flats of new buildings built on latest sanitary principles, tiled floors and baths, electric lights. Rents very moderate. Apply JEEWANJEE JAMASJEE & Co., on the premises. 4946

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CONVERSION LOAN-1916-17.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

LOAN REPAYABLE AT PAR NOT EARLIER THAN 1931 AND NOT LATER THAN 1936.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT 4 PER CENT PER ANNUM HALF-YEARLY ON 1ST APRIL AND 1ST OCTOBER.

APPLICANTS ENTITLED TO CONVERSION RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF 3 PER CENT AND 3½ PER CENT RUPEE LOANS.

Applications should be for Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and will be received at any Post Office doing Savings Bank business from 14th June, 1916 to 25th September, 1916 inclusive. Any person may apply, whether a Savings Bank depositor or not.

Amount applied for should be deposited in full with applications, and paper of equivalent value will be issued to applicants. Deposits may be in cash or may be provided either wholly or partly by withdrawal from existing Savings Bank accounts.

Income tax will not be levied on interest on paper of new loan obtained through the Post Office and left in custody of the Post Office authorities.

Applicants will receive negotiable conversion rights entitling the possessor to exchange into new loan, up to an amount equal to their holding in new loan, Government of India 3½ per cent. rupee securities at Rs. 96 per cent. of their face value, or 3 per cent. rupee securities at Rs. 82½ per cent. of their face value.

Applications for conversion by holders of conversion rights will be received from 16th October, 1916, to 16th January, 1917, inclusive. Interest on converted securities will be paid in cash up to 30th September, 1916, at time of conversion. Interest on new loan issued in lieu will run from 1st October, 1916. Applicants who do not wish to use their conversion rights may have them sold through the Post Office at the current market rate.

Copies of notice containing full particulars and application forms may be obtained at any Post Office doing Savings Bank business.

The application form attached may be used if desired.

FORM OF APPLICATION THROUGH POST OFFICES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 4 PER CENT CONVERSION LOAN OF 1916-17.

(TO BE PRESENTED AT ANY POST OFFICE WHICH DOES SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS NOT LATER THAN 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1916. THIS FORM MAY BE DETACHED AND USED IF REQUIRED.)

I..... Please write very legibly.

.....

hereby apply for Rupees .....

of the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 8th June, 1916.

In payment for the amount of Loan applied for by me,

(1) I tender herewith in cash Rupees ——— by cheque Rupees ———

(2) I autherise withdrawal of Rupees ..... from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total ...

Amounts paid in cash or by cheque, and amounts if any paid by withdrawal from the Savings Bank balance should be shown separately in the spaces provided. The unnecessary clause if any should be scored out.

A. I request that the amount of Loan allotted to me may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf and the interest thereon credited to

(i) My existing Savings Bank Account No.——— open at the ———Post Office.

(*Clause* (i) *to be scored through if the applicant has no account already open.*)

(ii) A Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the .....Post Office.

B. I request that the amount of Loan allotted to me may be delivered in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at ——— Treasury.

Please fill up either A or B and score out the other.

I request that a warrant authorising the conversion of 3½ per cent. or 3 per cent. rupee securities of the Government of India for an amount equal to that applied for by me in the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 may also be delivered to me.

Name———

Address———

Date———

Date of presentation at the Post Office———

(*To be noted by the receiving Postmaster.*)

Register No.———

(*To be noted by the Head Postmaster.*)

Head Office Stamp.

The Bombay Chronicle.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on MONDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th August, 1916. 4928

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by members of my crew.

A. OLSAN,
Master.

Schr. E. B. Jackson, Bombay Harbour. 4965

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. BOMBAY MARU having arrived on the 17th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies.. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 18th Aug. 1916.

NOTICES.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Castor Oil" are invited for the supply of 24,000 cwts. of Castor Oil, which will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore up to 13 hours on TUESDAY, the 12th September, 1916, on which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present.

The Oil will require to be delivered at the Moghalpura Stores Depot, but may be consigned from Out-stations in accordance with the terms noted in the Form of Tender The Oil to be supplied, must be in accordance with the specification detailed in the Tender Form. The samples of Oil tendered for, (which must not be submitted in a less quantity than two gallons) legibly marked with the name and address of the Tenderer, and the description of Oil, should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Monday the 4th September 1916.

Forms of Tender with particulars of conditions of Contract, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Form.

Earnest money, as prescribed in the Form of Tender, should be remitted in cash, or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the Tender for Castor Oil. Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted. The Cashier's receipt should be attached by Tenderers to their Tender.

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed Form or received without the receipt for earnest money, will not be considered.

The Agent holds himself at liberty to select any Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to assign any reason for the non-acceptance of a Tender.

By Order.
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper.
N. W. Railway, Lahore.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore.
Dated 15th August, 1916. 4978

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JEHANGIR BOMONJI PETIT, having contracted for the absolute sale of the under mentioned property to our client all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chinch Bunder Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six Square Yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 830, 830; New No. 6569; Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 2667 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1092 and 1093; Street Nos. 4-6 and 7-8 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the common passage leading to Chinch Bunder Road and beyond that by the property of one Chunilal and partly by the property of Jaffer Kanji; on or towards the South partly by a passage leading to Chinch Bunder Road and partly by the property of Vassanji Tricumji; on or towards the East by the G. I. P. Railway and on or towards the West by a sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Vassanji Tricumji.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1916.

UNWALLA, PEROZSHAW & PAPA,
4981 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the TATA IRON and STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of August 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) when the Resolution, mentioned in the notice dated the 9th August 1916 posted to the Shareholders, which was passed at the adjourned Extraordinary General meeting of the Company held on the 3rd August 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th August, 1916. 4971

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai RATANBAI alias LADHIBAI, widow of KHIMJI JERAM and daughter of VITHALDAS HARI, Halai Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ...Deceased.

1. BHANJI JERAM and 2. WALLABHDAS JERAM brothers of the husband of the deceased abovenamed both of Bombay, Piece Goods merchants, Halai Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the former residing at 1st Cross Land Old Hanuman Lane without the Fort and the latter residing at Sandhurst Road without the Fort .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar,
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 11th day of August, 1916.

MESSRS. SOONDERDAS, & Co.
Petitioners Attorneys.
4968

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sir CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM Kt., of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Mr. SALLEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Tandel Street in the town and island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 191 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2785-2786 and street Nos. 65-67-69 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the said Tandel Street, on or towards the north by the property of Madar Chhulla and on or towards the south by the house of Mahomed Syed Munshi.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1916.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
4979 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sir VUSSONJI TRICUMJI Kt., as mortgagee of the undermentioned properties has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned properties. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the junction of Musjid Bunder Cross Road and Doongri street in the town and island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 231 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 809, New No. 6545, Old survey No. 372 and New survey No. 2731 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1304 and street No. 318-326 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Doongri Cooly street on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage and beyond it by the property of Pragji Dayal on or towards the north by Musjid Bunder Cross Road and on or towards the south by the sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property belonging to the estate of Narsee Natha charity.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of Kazi Syed street in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 249 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1396 and street No. 238-242 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Kazi Syed street on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Nathoo Odhavji and on or towards the south by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Dhunbai Framji.

Dated this 17th day of August 1916.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
4977 Purchasers' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD, 9th CROSS LANE OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Waman Wasudeo Muranjan, the Transferee of Mortgage, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Maheboob Nasrudin Khatwatey and Bai Vajeerbai, wife of Oosman Nasrudin Khatwatey the undermentioned property in exercise of power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of October, 1889 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and Wasoodeo Balaji of the other part.

PARTICULARS:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road 9th Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay registered under New Survey No. 5587 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E. No. 2307 and Street No. 6, and containing by admeasurement 150 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a Gully and beyond that by the house of Ganga Naikkin and on or towards the South by a gulley and beyond that by the house of Gowlee Laxman.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas. Attorneys for the Tranferee of Mortgage, at their office at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th August, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M.
SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATE A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, ESQ., THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER, BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by John Roberts, Devji anji and other well-known makers, sweet-toned cottage piano by Joseph Wallace and Sons, Ltd. (London), rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, garden tubs and pots, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 20th day of August, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow in the compound of the Municipal Stores at DeLisle Road, opposite the Byculla New Bridge, leading to the entrance gate of Victoria Gardens, Byculla, very valuable and handsome household furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, consisting of oblong dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of Chesterfield sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved very old sofas, mirror door single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror backs, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving book-case, easy and rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, selected artistic cabinets, blackwood arm chairs, blackwood cot, single and double bedsteads, sweet-toned cottage piano by Joseph Wallace and Sons, Ltd. (London), Remington typewriter, wash-hand table, palm stands, screens, jardineers, cane chairs, door curtains, mattings, Durrie carpets, table ornaments, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, garden tubs and pots, cook-utensils, etc.

The property of the late A. G. Christiansen, Esq., the Chief Storekeeper of the Bombay Municipality and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th August, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

A GOOD OPPORTUNTY TO SMALL INVESTORS AND MACHINERY DEALERS.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF THE WOOLLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY FACTORY AND OTHER MACHINERY.

By order of the owners of the Lucky Woollen and Cotton Hosiery Factory, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Parel, Bhoiwada Cross Lane at the above factory the machinery including the almost new machines for making woollen and cotton shirts, caps, French neck, socks, sleeves, drawers, sweaters, ribbs, monkey caps, etc., sewing and linking machines, steam press, drying case, card board cutting machine, brushing machine, winding machine, surface machine, surplus feeders, etc., etc.

The above machines are in good condition, and will be sold in convenient lots.

The factory is open for inspection.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th August, 1916.

PETER'S.

ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.

Refreshing and Delicious with either Aerated or plain water.

Lemon, Orange, Pineapple,
Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, etc.

Price Re. 1 per qrt. bottle.

PETER'S
TOMATO SAUCE.

Pure and Wholesome.

Price Annas Seven per bottle.

F. PETER & Co.

Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Bombay's Premier Playhouse
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 P.M.

ALWAYS A STAR ATTRACTION!

NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES! NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES!

An Entertainment Cute, Quaint and Original.

HANVARR and LEE

"Some" Juggler and a comedy Girl.

Anna Lee, a real comedy lady. "She has many many of the drolleries we have seen by male members and many of her own." "The Advocate of India." HANVARR and LEE "A juggler and a comedienne who work together with a zest that should alone win them golden laurels in the city." "Times of India."

FURTHER ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD.

This week. "The Master Touch" More Frenzied Finance.

A NEW DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE FROM THE EDISON CO.

"The IMPERSONATOR"

Featuring Gertrude Mc Coy and Mark McDermott, a wonderfully telling photoplay full of strong dramatic situations.

One of the finest Three Part Dramas of its year!

A GREAT STORY OF POLITICAL LIFE AND SOCIETY.

Prices Rs. 3 to 4 annas. Plan at Theatre. Tel. No. 288.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

An Intensely Absorbing Present War Drama.

THE INVADERS

IN THREE PARTS

Being the exciting story of a young man who avenged his mother's honour upon the enemy of his country.

FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST
EMOTIONAL, DRAMATIC, PATHETIC.
SUPERBLY ACTED BY A STAR CAST.

This tragic drama deals in a forceful manner with one of the burning questions of the day brought about by the exigencies of war.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT. Sandhurst Road. TO-NIGHT.

PATHE'S GRAND SERIAL

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

First 8 parts weekly.

PARTS 17 to 24.

Don't miss it. Full of Science and Art.

WITH 12 CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT BILL.

The great 6-act romantic drama:

"SECRET LOVE".

A story which shows that in ordinary circumstances girls should not marry outside their social sphere but how occasionally romance may enter into love matches. This is a most exciting picture and is well acted.

An amusing comedy:

"FATHER'S LUCKY ESCAPE."

A son obtains his father's consent to his marriage by saving him from a compromising situation.

PATHE GAZETTE.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY.)
ANOTHER BRILLIANT 5 REEL DRAMA:

"THE LORDS OF HIGH DECISION."

A millionaire's unscrupulous business methods as mine-owner and banker bring about his disgrace, but he is saved by his honest son. The picture bristles with exciting incidents in an American mining country, and it has a strong love interest.

Another good comic:

"WHEN THE SPIRITS MOVED,"

A young man's terrifying experiences in the house of his fiancee's father a spiritualist.

New edition of the

PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing:—Women "Plough Boys"—Cinema-Portrait of Roger Casement—Dominion—Day—Flags of H. M. S. "Kent" &c., &c.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

SCOTTISH SCHOOLS

A GRAND PERFORMANCE
OF
"Britannia's Visitors"
AN OPERETTA

by pupils of the JOHN CONNON SCHOOL and miscellaneous items by Pupils of the SCOTTISH HIGH & COLABA DAY SCHOOLS will take place in the

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
ON
Saturday, August 26th, at 4 p. m.
IN AID OF
Belgian Children.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—
Boxes Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12. Couches Rs. 10. Chairs Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8 and Re. 1.

KIRLOSKAR SANGIT DRAMATIC COMPANY

(RIPON THEATRE)
GRANT ROAD
will stage
at 9 p. m. Saturday,
19th August, 1916.

MANAPMAN

ANL

at 3-30 p. m., Sunday,
20th August, 1916,
the famous Urdu Sangit Drama

TAJEWAPHA

AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALEXANDRA

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(9th Sunday after Trinity, 20th August.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Braham Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral—Lloyd in A flat Hymns—12, 184, 309, 170, 5-30 p.m., Children's Service: 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 181, 550, 106. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m., and War Litany at 7-0 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. R. L. Warmaid; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service, 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., and Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari, English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Repair Fund. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura, (S. P. G.) Foras Road Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil) 7-30 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil). 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

Christ Church, Byculla—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawkins, 7 a.m. Matins 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School, 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon: Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Pr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon Communion (Marathi) or Matins alternately 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Services, conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist: 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service, 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort; Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D., Junior Chaplain, Rev. R. E. Lee, B.D., 9-30 a.m. (Joint Service, with United Free Church of Scotland); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Evening Praise List.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Childrens' Service 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher, Revd. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church: Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memoria Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m. Sunday School: 9-15 a.m. Morning Service, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School, 11 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher; Rev. E. Hart: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher; Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher; Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel, 6-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telugu Service.)

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mision Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Matelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 a.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Goodwill Hall, Agripada, 9 a.m. Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service. Preacher Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Bapist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard: 9 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventistist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching: Saturday, 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi, Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 630 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health.)—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill Bandra 9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burraw's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar:—Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios,—6-30 a.m., Mass 5-30, Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur,—6 and a a.m., Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon: 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Omarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses: 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service; 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prarthana Samaj.—Mr. V. S. Sohoni, will conduct in Marathi the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 5-30 p.m.

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A CASE OF RAILWAY ZOOLUM

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As you rightly consider it a part of your public duty to ventilate the grievances and inconveniences of railway passengers, let me send you for publication a brief statement of what happened last night at the Victoria Terminus Station in connection with the train starting for Poona at 11-15 p.m.

The station was crowded with intending passengers long before the train was brought into the platform, and amongst them was to be seen a number of R.A.M.C. men, all presumably to travel second class. Hence as the train was brought in several passengers entered various compartments with the object of taking possession of bunks. I was one of these, and took for myself one of the upper bunks. But in half a minute the official in charge of the train came along, put up a notice that the bunks in that particular compartment were reserved, and asked me to vacate. If he had done this politely, and coupled it with an offer that he would see that I had another bunk in the train, I would have had no objection, as I would not have thought it worth while to insist upon my abstract right to the particular bunk which I had taken before his notice that it was reserved had been put up. But he was rude, his tone was offensive, and he did not seem even to dream that he had a duty to me as one of the passengers, as much as to any other. I held my ground, however, firmly and as gently as was possible for any one overwhelmed by threats from some of those for whom the compartment was "reserved," from some others, and from the "official" himself, reinforced a little later by the guard of the train trying to assert all the majesty of his exalted position,—to the effect that I should be "thrown out," "sat upon," "knocked down," "flattened out," etc., etc. With a younger or a hot-tempered man I believe the matter would almost certainly have passed into blows, and into one of those incidents, which keep recurring in our railway annals. But in this particular case it occurred to me to warn the guard that I would report him, when he asked for my name. I gave it to him immediately and also dictated my address, whereupon he offered to let me have another bunk, and did so too, and the matter ended.

Now, apart from the personal annoyance to me and the rights and wrongs of this particular case, it is well known that similar cases and indeed far graver ones are of frequent occurrence, so much so that a careful consideration of the right remedy or remedies is a matter of some public importance. Let me conclude by very briefly indicating my views on this general aspect of the matter.

I was for years at a large railway centre, the headquarters of one of the most important of Indian railways. Here there was a night school, an institute, a club, and other educational and social facilities to lick raw railway employees into shape. Several branches of railway service were practically reserved for Anglo-Indians, and the supply appeared to be short, so that any youngster who could be found, was taken up, paid from the very first day, and these institutions and other facilities were provided that he might pick up something of his duties, and his wages and responsibilities were rapidly increased. The young man was, however, nowhere told that he was a servant of the public and that he had duties towards passengers of all classes. He was generally subservient to his superiors and domineering with Indians. He knew so little of these latter that to him they were each and all cattle of one and the same herd, and he got into the habit of treating them like cattle. Of course there were exceptions, but I do not think I am exaggerating when I give this as a general description of the attitude of this class of railway servant towards his masters, the travelling public. And it seems to me that it is this system with which the fault really lies at bottom. It is this system that has got to be radically improved. It is a grave mistake to make any branch of public service a close preserve for only one race or class of men. And it is also a mistake, equally grave, not to impress upon all classes and grades of public servants, especially the lower ones, that they are servants of the public.

I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

B.

Poona, Tuesday, 15th Aug. 1916.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.
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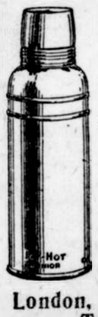

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 17th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.		1,500
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		3,000
Mkl. Americans		8.75— 3
Egyptian F. G. F.		11.85 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	14.24+ 4
	Jan.	14.50+ 3
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	14.04+ 3
	Jan.	14.25+ 2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 17th.

Total Imports ... 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
August	8.62	
Aug.-Sept.	8.59	
Sept.-Oct.	8.56	—2
Oct.-Nov.	8.53	
Nov.-Dec.	8.47	
Dec.-Jan.	8.47	
Jan.-Feb.	8.47	
Feb.-Mar.	8.47	
Mar.-Apl.	8.47	
Apl.-May	8.46	—1
May-June	8.45	
June-July	8.43	
July-Aug.	8.40	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 17th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
Aug.	8.56+2
Aug.-Sept.	8.53+2
Sept.-Oct.	8.50+1
Oct.-Nov.	8.50+1
Nov.-Dec.	8.51+2
Dec.-Jan.	8.51+2
Jan.-Feb.	8.50+2
Feb.-March	8.50+2
March-April	8.50+2
April-May	8.49+2
May-June	8.47+2
June-July	8.46+2
July-Aug.	8.43+2

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.	
August	11.53	
November	11.55	Unchgd.
January	11.63	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Aug. 17th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.40	
" " Fully Good	6.55	
" " Fine	6.70	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.05	
" " Fine	7.85	
" Broach Good	7.25	Unchgd.
" " Fully Good	8.40	
" " Fine	8.55	
" Scinde Good	6.45	
" " Fully Good	6.50	
" " Fine	6.75	

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Aug. 17th.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	57,400,000	Inc.	800,000
Public Deposits	54,200,000	Dec.	400,000
Other do.	93,900,000	Inc.	4,900,000
Govt. Securities	42,200,000	No change.	
Other do.	83,800,000	Inc.	3,200,000
Notes and Gold	40,200,000	Inc.	1,300,000

The Bank Reserve is 27 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 16th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	18,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality).	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.80
Silver Commercial Bars	66½

New York, Aug. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Futures at New York October	14.29+11
" " January	14.57+12
Spot Cotton at New York	14.45+15
" at New Orleans	14.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans October	14.11+13
" " January	14.42+13

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 16th.

Consols 2½%	59½
Rupee Paper 3½ % (Nominal)	49½ Unchgd
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	70½
Government Securities 3 o/o	60½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.14 Unchgd.

London, Aug. 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	31 9/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Declined owing to absence of Buyers. Closed quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th ultimo.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½
" " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 16th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£86¼ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£96½+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 16th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	70+6d.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	69/6+6d.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. August-Sept. Sellers	53+1/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold July-Aug. Nominal	59/3
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-sept. Sellers	80+6d.
Toria Rapeseed Aug-Sept. Buyers	65

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	78+3d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Hulk Nominal	£12-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£124 Unchgd
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£115½+

CITY SHORT HAND
AND
TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tutors of:—

SHORTHAND
AND
TYPEWRITING.

BEST BRITISH MAKE.
RIBBONS, CARBONS AND
ALL TYPEWRITER AND
DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.

Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.

Sole Agents for:—

Empire Typewriter

281, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	41
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6

Unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber:—Fine hard cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers
Plantation First Latex Crepe September. Paid 2/10½—¼ 2/3½+¼

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 18.

The market opened to-day with Broach at 318½ and has ruled steady throughout the day. There has been a fair enquiry for September and January Akolas, but buyers' ideas were for the greater part too low and only a moderate business has been put through. Ready Cotton was in moderate demand only.

We quote:—
Sept. Akolas, 288½.
Jany. Akolas, 298.
Jany. F. G. Bengal, 249½.
April Good Broach, 320½.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.	Sept. 1916	DELIVERY Jan. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach, Good M.G.	..	..	318½	270/80
Broach, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	290/0
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	248	..	..	230/37
Bengal Fine M.G.	223	261	..	240/48
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	250/58
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Khamg. Akola, Fine M.G.	288½	295½	..	235/42
Ellich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	280/90
Dhamg./Pulgaon, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	282/90
Yeotmal, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	285/92
Nagpore, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	285/94
Hingt./Wardha, Fine G.M.	..	..	..	292/300
Khandeish, Fine M.G.	..	284	..	295/303
Khandeish, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	257/75
Khandwa Sanawad, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	250/57
Jalna F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	265/75
Indore, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	255/65
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	275/85
Nander F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	290/300
Matiba, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	315/30
Mathia, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	260/70
Saw Ginned Dharwar Good Aug.	325	..	..	250/60
Coompta, Good M.G.	351	..	..	327/33
Westerns, Good M.G.	340	..	..	342/50
Westerns, Good H.G.	342	..	..	330/45
				335/40

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co, Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 18th Aug, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	277	265	250	..	25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	261	257	239	..	Ready & Sept.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	244	232	..	Ready & Sept.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	278	264	..	Ready & Sept.
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	285	273	..	25th Jan. 1917
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	265	..	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.) H.G.	..	..	295	..	Ready
	..	320	..	..	Ready
	..	310	..	..	Ready
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	289	275	..	Ready & Sept.
	..	293	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	288	274	..	Ready & Sept.
Dhamangaum	..	293	..	..	25th Jan. '17.
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	293	279	..	Ready & Sept.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	299	..	..	25th Jan. '17
	..	296	284	..	Ready & Sept.
Nagpore-Kamptl (M.G.)	..	302	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Wardha-H'ghat (M.G.)	..	301	287	..	Ready & Sept.
	..	305	..	..	25th Jan. '17
	..	302	283	..	Ready & Sept.
	..	308	..	..	25th Jan. '17
Broach (M.G.)	..	301	295	..	Ready
	..	..	..	320	25th April 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	360	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	..	..	355	Sept.
	..	276	264	..	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	350	Ready
Sawgd.-Dharwar	..	..	..	345	Sept.
	..	..	..	332	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	324	Sept.
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	351	Ready
	..	..	..	346	Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	346	Ready
	..	..	..	342	Sept.
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	357	Ready & Sept.
	..	285	..	..	Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 17th August 1916:—

Cotton	2,876 Bales.
Wheat	4,932 cwts.
Linseed	9,431 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	846 ,,
Ginjellyseed	43 ,,
Poppyseed	294 ,,
Groundnuts	1,468 ,,
Castorseed	3,151 ,,
Rice	55 ,,
Myrabollams	111 ,,
Cottonseed	1,429 ,,
Gram	177 ,,
Joowar	1,660 ,,
Barley	1,041 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 18th Aug—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 2 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 1 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	40 0 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 10 0	9 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 5 0	8 11 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	45 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	43 0 0	....
" Black	36 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	41 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	44 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jowa	32 0 0	4 13 0
Arandia	37 8 0	....
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May	6 5 0	
Linseed May	9 9 0	
Linseed September	9 3 6	
Rapeseed April-May	7 4 0	
Jowa Aug.-Sept.	4 12 0	
Wheat August-Sept.	6 3 6	
Arandia Asu	37 4 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4½d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4½d. Sept.
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do Forward	1s. 4½ Sept.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	155½
Do Shanghai	213¾
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

We quote:—	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do	25-14-0
Bombay do	25-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	77-12-0
Do. 1st Settlement	77-12-0
Do. 2nd Settlement	78-2-0

PIECE-GOODS.

There has been a lull in the Cloth Market during the past week, after the recent activity caused by speculative buying. Rupee rates have remained nominally steady, but some styles that are in weaker hands can be had at some concessions. Clearances have not been satisfactory, and as arrivals are on a free scale, stocks are increasing. The demand experienced in cloth has lacked character and sales have been unimportant. Advices relating to the monsoon have been encouraging, but up-country buyers have been in no mood whatever to anticipate future requirements. Prices for cloth are on a very high level, and it is this fact that puts a curb on general buying. Dealers are still waiting for a definite revival of demand from the consuming districts. Certain markets in Africa continue to absorb coloured goods on a rather freer scale. Some ports in the Persian Gulf are also giving good support to the local market, as direct shipments to these ports are restricted. The Manchester Market is very firm, and quotations are on a high level. Many buyers are rather cautious as to arranging contracts for distant delivery fearing a slump in values later on. Dealers are not likely to buy freely at current rates, although prospects are improving. Fresh forward business is therefore restricted at present. A certain amount of testing of prices has occurred, chiefly in Grey Shirtings. Some mills remain closed for want of remunerative orders. Most of the makers are prevented from working the whole of their mills owing to the shortage of labour and consider themselves fortunate if they can run two-thirds of their production. From the beginning of this month the Liverpool Warehouse charges have been increased in order to meet the cost incurred by reason of recent advances in rates of wages and overtime.

GREYS.

The speculative feeling has somewhat subsided during the past week and owing to the lack of demand prices have receded to some extent in Red End Grey Shirtings. The principal merchants of these are no doubt showing a firm front, but some Multani buyers, who are holding a small quantity, are anxious to sell at two annas per piece less than the market value in order to secure their profit. English firms holding stocks of "Fari" Grey Shirtings bought at a low price are still holding out for better rates, as they anticipate a further improvement in same in view of light stocks of similar goods and in face of the strong position of the Manchester Market. An English Importing Firm who had purchased in the local market some time back their own standard Grey Shirtings in 48in. by 38 yds. have been able to sell off the same at a shilling per piece profit. Offers were sent by wire for stocks held in Manchester of 16 by 12, 38in. and 45in. Red End Grey Shirtings of good quality, 40 bales of each, but business has not resulted owing to high prices required, namely, 9s. 9d. and 10s. 8d. F.B.H. respectively. There is no change to report in Grey Jacconets and Mulls, prices of which remain steady. The rate of "Musjid" Grey Drills No. 425 has been put up to Rs. 8-10 per piece, after sales of aoout 200 bales having been made in small lots beginning at the price of Rs. 8-4 with an advance of one to two annas per piece at every transaction. These purchases have been made by dealers in the bazaar in anticipation of a rise in values later on, in sympathy with the high prices quoted in Manchester, but the goods have not gone into consumption. Pepperell Drills also show some improvement. Grey Dhooties are still neglected.

WHITES.

There are no signs of improvement in the turnover of White Goods, which remain quiet. The demand is of a retail nature for immediate requirements only. White Shirtings have attracted very little attention whatever. Some dealers who had bought a few days ago small lines of White Shirtings have resold a portion of the same at a loss of two annas per piece. Tape bordered Nainsooks are in better request, but stocks are scarce. 33in. White Nainsooks are rather easier owing to forced sales. Low quality Green and Mulls are inquired for at better rates. White Jacconets worth under Rs. 5 per piece are in demand but supplies are scant. White Dhooties are selling in fair quantities. Some forward business has been placed in 45in. by 2/10 yds. White Dhooties of superior quality at 3/1 per piece F.B.H. Liepman's White Shirtings No. 1500 show signs of improvement owing to the replacing cost being a rupee per piece higher than the value ruling here.

The quotations for some of the leading chops of Grey and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's "Fari" No. 2000	39×37½/8	..	7 0 0
" " 100,000	45×37½/8	..	7 14 0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×38	..	9 8 0
Ritchie's " 1566	33×37/37½	..	....
Bombay Co's No. 2580	44×38½	..	7 4 0
Dewhurst's "Rupee" No. 5	39×38½	..	8 8 0
" "BBB"	38×38½	..	10 8 0
Grey Jacconets—			
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	4 4 6
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	..	12 10 0
Ralli's "Musjid" No. 425	26×40	..	8 10 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	12 12 0
H. B. T. C. "40000"	36×40	..	14 4 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27×18	..	2 9 0
" No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	3 10 6
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	27×18	..	2 12 0
" " 50000	33×18	..	3 6 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	3 13 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520	27×18	..	2 7 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600	41", 46", 51"×19		4 12 0
" No. 6000	56×19	..	5 7 0
" " 88	58×20	..	4 7 0
" " 818	39×20	..	4 14 0
Ritchie's " 975	50×18	..	3 15 6
" " 66999	40×18	..	3 6 0
" " 1260	27×18	..	2 3 0
Fleming's No. 8080	27×18	..	2 0 0

LOCAL PIECE-GOODS.

The market for local piece-goods has remained firm with good demand. Large buyers from Karachi are taking up fair lines. Some lots have also changed hands in the bazaar, but the retail inquiry is limited. It is reported that the Century Mills have sold 400 bales Grey Cloth, half the quantity in 24s. warp at 14 annas per lb. and half in 20s. warp at 13½ annas per lb. The rates ruling in the market for these are 13 and 12½ annas respectively, and the high prices paid are in anticipation of further improvement in the near future. Stocks of T. Cloths made at the local mills have accumulated owing to poor demand, and are difficult of sale even at low prices, as the quality is not well approved. Attempts of local mills to produce Tape Bordered Nainsooks have also not been successful, as the cloth does not show good results after being dyed, owing to the Yarns being of inferior quality.

YARNS.

The English Yarn Market is firm and steady with good demand for 30s., and clearances have been satisfactory. 40s. are not in inquiry at present. Home quotations are pretty stiff, but some lines have been booked here and there. Owing to the high cost in certain grades of the raw material spinners have to struggle hard to secure adequate prices. A fairly healthy consumptive demand continues to be experienced in local spinnings, rates of which have remained firm. Japanese Mercerised Yarns are in better request and fair business has been recently placed at high prices for delivery extending seven months ahead.

Lancashire Water Twist Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. "Queen" Ticket	Re. 1-0-0 per lb.
30s. Ordinary qualities	Re. 0-15-0 per lb.
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket	Re. 1-1-0 per lb.
40s. Ordinary qualities	Re. 1-0-0 per lb.

THE CLOTH MARKETS.

The Piece-goods Markets will be closed on Monday owing to the "Gokul Ashtami" holiday.

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY (INDIA), LTD.

The following are the Company's rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	5	8	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4	9	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	5	2	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3	4	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	13	6
Anchor Tins per pair	5	11	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	6	4	0
Anchor Cases per case	6	6	0
Shell Cases per case	7	0	0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 18.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and saw in Madhavji a drop which was recorded in almost all shares.

Tata Iron and Steel deferred shares opened firm and with smart fluctuations on both sides they closed steady.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids were placed between Rs. 550 to Rs. 532½, Madhavji from Rs. 1,650 to Rs. 1,595, Standards from Rs. 1,625 to Rs. 1,600 and Fazulbhai from Rs. 695 to Rs. 692½.

Central India declined to Rs. 2,365, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,865 Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,435 and Kohinoors to Rs. 690.

Currimbhai were placed between Rs. 385 to Rs. 375, Crescent from Rs. 182½ to Rs. 172½ and Pearl Mill shares from Rs. 490 to Rs. 480.

Indian Dying and Bleaching declined to Rs. 185.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 202½

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 1,460 and Rs. 1,435 Bamankna declined to Rs. 9, Central India Mining to Rs. 39 and Shivrajpoors were placed between Rs. 42 and Rs. 39.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands between Rs. 242½ and Rs. 231½, deferred between Rs. 1,195 to Rs. 1,165.

Katni ordiary were placed at Rs. 187½ deferred improved to Rs. 800.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,545.

Bundi Cement declined to Rs. 17½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 75½.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Warrants at Rs. 11.

GREAVES COTTON GROUP OF MILLS.

A number of sealed tenders for the purchase in one lot of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Connaught Mills Co., Imperial Cotton Mills Co. and the James Greeves Mills Co., now in voluntary liquidation, were considered yesterday by Sir Sassoon J. David, and Mr. W. T. Green, Liquidators of the Mills. The highest tender happened to be that of Sir Sassoon J. David himself, being for Rs. 36,54,000, and it was decided to accept the same.

THE SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

In their report dated July 20th Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., state:—

GOLD.

It will be observed from the details given below that the amount of gold, announced by the Bank of England as having been received by that institution, exceeds the withdrawals for the eighth time in succession. On the other hand the amount of the gold reserve in the Bank is given as less than that recorded in the previous return.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

July 13, £75,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
July 14, £36,000 in bar gold.
July 15, £7,000 in bar gold.
July 19, £686,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

July 14, £7,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.

During the week the net influx amounted to £797,000.

SILVER.

The inclination of prices has been, on the whole, downward. The quotation eased 1/8d. on the 14th instant, and 5/16d. on the following day. On the 17th, however, the Indian Bazaars became active, influenced possibly by some reduction in the stock at Bombay, and favourable news as to the monsoon. The harvest in India appears to promise well, although the rains have fallen somewhat irregularly in certain localities. The recovery of the price to 29 15/16d., on the 17th proved to be short-lived, as the China exchange did not harden to the same extent. More China silver came into the market, depressing the price to 29 3/4d., and 39 5/8d., on the 18th, and 19th instant respectively. To-day a recovery to 29 7/8d. ensued. The rise in the price of money here has unsettled the China exchange to such a degree that a possibility of adverse influence upon the silver market from that quarter still exists.

Considerable derangement has taken place in Mexican mining affairs, owing to the retirement of United States citizens across the frontier. Many mines have been shut down in consequence, and the production of Mexico is bound to be retarded considerably.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of Rupees as follows:—

	June 30	July 7	July 15
Notes in circulation	7,113	7,137	7,304
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	2,364	2,399	2,557
Gold coin and bullion	1,251	1,240	1,249
Gold in England	1,192	1,192	1,192

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,200 bars, as compared with 4,400 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on July 15th was cabled as consisting of about 30,500,000 ozs. in sycee and about $17,000,000, as compared with about 28,000,000 ozs. in sycee and about $17,000,000 on June 28th.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hong Kong during the week.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

July 14, 29 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 15, 29 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 17, 29 15/16 cash. No quotation for for forward delivery.
July 18, 29 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 19, 29 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 20, 29 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 29.77.
Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9
French Gold coin per oz. nominal.
U S A Gold coin per oz. nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 1/8d. below that fixed a week ago.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The monsoon is extending into the Gangetic plain and Central Rajputana, but has weakened in the Central Provinces and along the North-West Frontier.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, east in Konkan, North Hyderabad, local in Lower Burma, Orissa, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar. Few falls also occurred in Bengal, West United Provinces and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches, Allahabad three, Cawnpore one and a half, Luckrow, Mussooree one, Karachi four, Hyderabad Sind one and a half, Mount Abu ten, Jodhpur one, Deesa two, Chanda one and a half, Sutna, Ratnagiri one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Burma United Provinces and decrease in Sind.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 18th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.27	64.26	56.96	57.30
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	1.32	72.94	60.85	58.75
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	1.31	71.42	56.97	61.17
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.80	74.90	62.89	68.21

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Aug. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.695 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6 "
Dew Point	77.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.876 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.6 "
Minimum do	77.8 "
Wind direction and force from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	222 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.39 inches
Total fall during month	15.52 "
Do do. year	64.26 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th Aug	0.09 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Week.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	18	m 2 26	27 8	m	8 9	17 10
Sat	19	m 2 24a	27 5		8 39a	16 6
		m 3 1a	26 3	m	8 53	19 3
Sun.	20	m 4 7	25 8	m	9 24a	17 0
		3 40a	25 0		9 44	20 7
Mon.	21	m 5 12	24 9	m	0 5a	17 10
		4 14a	24 0		10 59	21 7
Tues.	22	m 6 42	24 4		11 11a	18 7
		5 30a	23 3		1 1a	21 11
Wed.	23	m 8 29	24 8	m	0 33	18 11
		7 7a	23 0		2 35a	21 6
Thur	24	m 9 23	25 3	m	1 44	18 10
		8 40a	23 4		3 20a	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 18 (Friday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 5m.
" 19 (Saturday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4m.
" 20 (Sunday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 3m.
" 21 (Monday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 3m.
" 22 (Tuesday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 2m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 0m.
" 24 (Thursday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	16th Aug.	7d. 2h. 35.6 a.m.
Full Moon	" "	13d. 5h. 30.3 p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	20d. 5h. 22.8 p.m.
New Moon	" "	28d. 10h. 54.7 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th August 1916 was 29.660 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th August, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.15in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 1.70in. and Allahabad 3.20in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in lower Sind and Rajputana; Karachi has

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ONE MINUTE'S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

GADDEPPA SOMAPPA AND TWO OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Bijapur. The accused in this case were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304 (A), I. P. C. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty and sentenced the first two accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the third to one minute's simple imprisonment.

It was alleged at midnight of the 1st of March, 1916, one Sikandar Walikar heard a noise in the garden of the three accused. He went there and found one Luxman lying in a "nala" outside the garden and he was being beaten by the first two accused. The first accused told him that Laxman had been caught cutting his plaintain trees. Just then the third accused came and on hearing that Laxman was a thief, gave him one blow with a stick. The third accused then went to the Police Patil and told that he had caught a thief. The Patil went to the scene of the offence and made a Panchnama and took the statement of Laxman who stated that he was passing the garden, was enticed and beaten by the first two accused. The condition of Laxman was very serious. So the police recorded the statement but he died before it was complete. The accused were arrested on the 3rd March and they did not deny that they had beaten Laxman.

The first accused said that he came upon Laxman who threatened him with his sickle and there was a struggle and that Laxman struck him with his sickle. He shouted for help and thereupon Laxman began to run. He then felled Laxman with his stick and gave him four or five blows as he lay down on the ground. The second accused in his confession stated that he came upon the scene on hearing the cries of the first accused and gave Laxman three or four blows but in the Sessions Court he denied that he struck Laxman at all. The third accused also admitted that he gave one blow.

The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the assessors observed that the first two accused were not justified in causing the death of Laxman. They had properly speaking no right of defence of property under section 5, I. P. C. The third accused admitted that he gave one blow. This was no doubt when Laxman was lying mortally wounded, but it was a dark night and the third accused might have been unaware of the nature of injuries. He found the third accused guilty of simple hurt under provocation. This accused had been sufficiently punished and therefore he sentenced him to one minute's simple imprisonment under section 334, I. P. C. The other two accused were sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

NANJI GOVINDJI v. AMICHAND KHUSALDAS AND OTHERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

This was a suit for a declaration that the partnership business of Amichand Vithaldas was a subsisting and continuing business and for an account of that partnership.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Gupte appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Desai appeared for the first three defendants.

Mr. Taraporewalla and Mr. Chothia appeared for the fourth defendant.

Prior to Samvat year 1971 the plaintiff was a partner in the business of Vithaldas Govindji in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market and Vithaldas Mulshanker at Bhuleshwar, while the first, second and third defendants were partners in the cloth business of Amichand Vithaldas, in the Mulji Jetha cloth market and in the shroff and jewellers' business of Punjiram Amichand. On the 1st of Kartak Sud 1971 a partnership was formed between the plaintiff and the four defendants the object of the partnership being to carry on a cotton piece-goods business. The firm's name was to be Amichand Vithaldas and Co. The partnership agreement was in the form of a letter signed by the plaintiff and the fourth defendant and addressed to Sha Punjiram Amichand, the firm constituted by the first, second and third defendants. The agreement provided that the share of Punjiram Amichand (the defendants 1 to 3) was to be 9 annas, that of the plaintiff was to be 3½ annas, that of fourth defendant to be 3½ annas and that of charity ½ annas in a rupee of 16½ annas. The period of the partnership was to be two years and any partner could separate by giving six months' previous notice in writing.

The plaintiff's case was that the partnership had made large profits and was a subsisting partnership at the date of the suit. He alleged that the defendants had made false entries in the partnership account and other books and suppressed the stock book in order to make out that the partnership had made losses and that the defendants were setting up a false case of dissolution of the partnership.

The first three defendants alleged that the partnership had made losses in 1971 and that, as a consequence and also by reason of the plaintiff's embarrassed circumstances, it was agreed upon by the parties that the partnership should be dissolved from the Divali of 1971. It was further agreed between the partners that the fourth defendant should be released from all liability in respect of the partnership, that the partnership accounts should be made up and that the defendants should take over the assets at the market price of the day. They denied the allegations as to the false entries and suppression of books and counterclaimed for a declaration that the partnership had been dissolved at the end of Samvat 1971 and for an account for the year 1971 on the footing of the agreement of dissolution.

The fourth defendant supported the first three defendants' case of the dissolution and pleaded that he had been by mutual agreement released from all liability in connection with the partnership. Considerable evidence was recorded on the point of the alleged dissolution of the partnership.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment said that the reasons given by the defendants for the alleged dissolution may not be good or convincing, but his Lordship had to decide as a fact whether there had been a dissolution or not. The decision of that issue depended mainly on the appreciation of the evidence led before him. He was much impressed by the defendants' witness Chunilal who had given candid and intelligent answers and had made an excellent witness. In contrast to this was the plaintiff who was never candid in his answers and never gave an answer without an introductory speech. The defendants' story about the dissolution was not improbable, it had been supported by independent witnesses and he was satisfied that it was true and that the plaintiff had himself agreed to a dissolution. His Lordship therefore held that the partnership had been dissolved at the end of Samvat 1971 and that the release in favour of the fourth defendant had been executed. His Lordship passed a decree declaring that the partnership stood dissolved as of Kartak Sud of Samvat 1972 and that the fourth defendant had been released from all liability. There was a reference to the Commissioner to take the accounts of 1971 on the basis that the rates mentioned in the Jama-Nodh were the agreed rates. The suit as against the fourth defendant was dismissed with costs and the plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of the other defendants up to date. Further directions and costs were reserved.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Bhimji & Co.
Solicitors for the defendants: M. B. Chothia.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 18TH AUGUST, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

112-15.—Edg G W & Co., Sakinabai v. Ardeshir M Madan & ors, Matu & M, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co.

270-16.—Mehta D & L, Jaitha Mulji & Co., firm v. The Century Spg & Wg. Co., Ld., Craigie B & C.

283-16.—Payne & Co., Bachibai, widow v. Moosabhai Hassambhai, & ors, Jeh M & H, Matu J & M, Payne & Co., Captain & V.

284-16.—Ard H D & Co., Amratlal Kalidas v. Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed, Sabnis & G.

300-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Perojshaw Jamasji Patel v. Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, Ard H D & Co.

311-16.—Captain & V. Kuppaji Dollaji & Co., a firm, v. Haji Ebrahim Haji Eemail Essa & anr, Ard H D & Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs. Dharamsey Assoo & Co., a firm v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Jam R & D, In person.

593-15.—Little & Co., Dattaram Vidyaram Rele v. Sher Khan Mir Mahomed Khan & anr, Captain & V.

1415-15.—Hiralal & Co., Bhaidas Shivdas v. Bai Gulab & ors, Meh D & L, Edg G W & Co., G B Pandya, Little & Co.

1169-12.—Patell & Eze, Ranchordas Morarji & Co., a firm v. Nasserwanji Bros. & Co., a firm, Wadia G & Co.

337-16.—Craigie B & C, Surajmal B Mehta v. B G Horniman, & ors, Jam R & D.

371-16.—Ard H D & Co., Carrim Haji Valley v. Jossuf Haji Valley, Payne & Co.

387-16.—Mehta D & L, Wadilal Mathoo v. Goolamabas Goolamally, Payne & Co.

441-16.—Captain & V. Atmaram Ratansey v. Chhotalal Jivandas, Shroff D & D.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

150-12.—Shamrao M & H, Keshnabai Mahadeo v. Ganpat Mahadev & ors, 28-7-16.

App. No. 17-15-10-50-09.—Pandia & Co., The Gundasetty of Hassan v. Gordhandas, a firm & anr, 3-8-16.

678-11.—Judah & Solomon, Mahadev Babaji Rane & ors v. Vasudev Nilkanth Agate & anr, Hirlal & Co., 8-8-16.

In Re Agreement for Sale of 10-2-16 and Re Cost of Messrs. Surveyor & Co.—Surveyor & Co., Messrs. Surveyor & Co., Applicants v. Premabai, widow, Client, 10-8-16.

1369-15 and 942-15.—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Manekchand Hakima & Co., a firm v. Sarabhai Nagindas, 11-8-16.

517-08 and 423-07.—Dastur & Co., Jassim bin Mahomed v. Ahmed bin Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa & ors, Mirza M & M, For reserve of taxation.

109-15.—Khawbatta & Co., Ambabai, widow v. Pandurang Yeshwant Vete, & & anr., Khanderao L & M, 15-7-16.

1200-14, 112-14, and 617-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Dallichand Dhulajee & Co. v. Mistry Manalal Nanji, Hiralal & Co., N. C Dalal, Little & Co., 25-7-16.

881-10.—Ardesir H D & Co., Dahibai, v. Maneckbai, iwdow & anr, Shamrao M & H, 28-7-16.

112-14 and 617-15.—Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji Ladha & anr, v. Tipa Pappa, Little & Co., 7-8-16.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913.—Craigie B & C, In Re The Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation) v. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China & ors, Petitioners, Parties concerned, 8-8-16.

527-16.—Pandia & Co., Mulshanker Jethashanker Chandatia v. Jiwanlal Jethashankar Chandra & ors, D J Mantri, 14-8-16.

254-15.—Vachha & Co., Kamaludin Mahomedally & anr. v. Sarfudin Amirudin, & anr, Mulla & Mulla, 15-8-16.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII. of 1913.—M V Gokhale, In Re the Deccan Hubli Bank Ltd. v. Narhar Ramchandra Palkar Petitioner, Raghavaya N & Co., Petitioner Roghavaya J. Ehatan for hearing.

LIST B (COUNSEL,)

365-16.—Wadia G & Co., Pestonji Maneckji Poonjajee v. Dadabhoy Framji Poonjajie, & ors, Ardesir H D & Co., 7-8-16.

450-15.—Captain & Vaidya, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Shanker Devla, a firm, Forbes & Co., 8-8-16.

376-16.—Pandia & Co., Messrs. Nityanand Umanand, a firm v. Dewkissondas Tejpal, a firm, Captain & Vaidya, 8-8-16.

776-16.—Payne & Co., The Standard Bank Ltd., v. Pirozsha Cawasji Lalkaka, Manecklal & Co., 8-8-16.

M J 781-16.—Mirza M & M, Ferdinand Edgar Rennison Myrtle Ruth v. Rennison & anr, Shamrao M & H, 15-8-16.

570-16.—Motichand & D, Amtubai, widow v. Allibhai Rajaballi & ors, Rustomji & Gir, 11-8-16.

227-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Bai Kisserbai alias Ramabai, widow v. Kallianji Koreji, Payne & Co., 14-8-16.

695-16.—Captain & Vaidya, Gopal Krishna anr. v. Bapuji Govind Khale Rustomji & Gir, 14-8-16.

445-16.—Hiralal & Co., Harichand Mancharam & Co., a firm, v. The Bombay Provincial Bank Ltd., & anr, Motichand & D, 15-8-16.

525-16.—Motichand & D, Bhaichand Vanmale Motiram v. Naranji Mistry, Madhowji K & Ch, 15-8-16.

M J 781-16.—Mirza M & M, Ferdinand Edgar Rennison Myrtle v. Ruth Rennison & anr, Shamrao M & H, 10-8-16.

337-16.—Jamsetji R & D, Surajmal B Mehta v. B. G. Horniman & ors, Craigie B & Caroe, 16-8-16.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT)

LONG CAUSES.

549-15.—Payne and Co., Ichalal Jegmohandas & anr v. Kahandas Jamnadas a firm & ors, Edgelow G W & Co. Part Heard.

293-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas & Co. a firm v. Messrs. Javeri & Co., a firm, Daph F & D, Part Heard, 31-7-16.

T & I J 10-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Darashaw Edulji Patel v. Bachubai Ardesi Patel, Ard H D & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S. REPORT.

481-15.—N C Dalal, Bhana Walji v. Rajoo Babaji, Bhai K & G.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

730-14.—Motichand & D, The Administrator General of Bombay v. Indrasing Jasraj, & ors, Mer K & Co., As per J O 16-6-16.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

394-16.—Payne and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Look Jassim bin Abdul Wahab, Bhaishanker K & G.

215-16.—Captain and V, Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana & ors v. Ebrahimbhai Kadibhai, Mehta D & L.

138-16.—Vachha and Co., Gangadas Mulji v. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal Saji, and anr, Surveyor and Co.

137-16.—Mehta D & L, Messrs. Shivji Gordhan, a firm v. Hassan Chelwassetty Gundasetty and Bros., a firm, and anr, Hiralal and Co.

1238-15.—Mirza M and M, Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa v. Rustom K R Cama and ors, Payne and Co., Dastur and Co.

188-16.—Purnanand & Co., Madhowji Hirji v. Jagsey Khimji, a firm, & anr, Captain and V.

257-16.—Bhaishanker K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas and ors v. Kimji Walji and anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

1090-15.—Jam R & D, Mariambibi, widow, & anr v. Bismillabi, widow & ors, Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Sm B & Co.

813-15.—Dubash & Co. for a pauper, Monji v. Moolbai, widow & anr, Mulji & & Tha.

1262-15.—Sm B & Co., Bai Amabai v. Jehangir Maneckji Lebuwalla & ors, Mer K & Co., Pocha & Co.

1068-15.—Jam R & D, Kanji Dhanji v. Padamsey Dhanji & anr, Ard H D Co., Rustomji & Gir.

1107-15.—Sabnis & G, Meghji Bharmal v. Kanji Takorsey & ors, & ors, Ard H D & Co.

137-15.—Mulla & M, Rustomji Kharsedji Desai v. Lala Bhimaji & anr.

THEFT OF RAILWAY STORES.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burgh charged Bheela Samat and Ooka Jetha, Hindus, with the theft of stores, valued at Rs. 900, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway. On account of a complaint made that considerable property was missing from the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Parel, the Police kept a special watch around the place. On the 9th instant the Police noticed four men trying to remove some property from a field close by. The two accused were seized while the other two persons made good their escape. Property of the value of Rs. 600 was recovered. The first accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second was discharged for want of evidence.

The two accused were further charged with the theft of some material from the same place on the 7th instant. Both were convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

(DRIVER OF A MOTOR LORRY GETS THREE MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged one Ranguram Heerasing with driving his motor lorry so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life. It was alleged that motor lorry No. 4682, belonging to the Bombay Gas Company was going across Hornby Road from west to east along Church Gate Street on Thursday evening, when as it passed the Floral Fountain the driver Ranguram Heerasing saw a tram car at the station facing towards Bori Bunder. It is alleged that thinking that the tram car was about to start Ranguram increased his speed and drove across the tram track, with the result that he ran into hack victoria No. 1513 that had come out of Church Gate Street and was going towards Bori Bunder. The horse was knocked down and severely injured. The wheels of the victoria were smashed.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED.

FOURTEEN ACCUSED FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Edulji Merwanji and fourteen other persons with gambling. Mr. Kampani defended the accused.

The evidence was to the effect that Inspector Fuller, accompanied by Deputy Inspector Kilcoin and a party of policemen, raided a room in the Old Police Court Lane on Thursday night, when the accused were found gambling with cards and money. Rs. 10 were found on the floor and Rs. 117 on the persons of the accused. Some of them attempted to escape. Two were seized by Mr. Kilcoin near the door and one in the skylight in the roof. One of the accused was acquitted. Another who had a previous conviction was fined Rs. 50 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent the coming quadrangular matches, it will not be out of place if the following team were selected from the point of view of the Islamic cricket since the Mahomedans are yet behind others in this branch of the game. The team should consist of the following:—

Mr. C. M. Ali (Captain).
Mr. Salehmohammed of Kashmere.
Mr. Khan Mahomed of Aligarh.
Mr. Tamboowalla of Bombay.
Mr. Yousuf Baig of Poona.
Mr. Piyare Khan of Ajmere.
Mr. Shaikh Papa of Bombay.
Mr. S. M. Edroos of Bombay.
Mr. S. A. Aziz of Bombay.
Mr. S. U. Patel of Bombay.
Mr. Shaikh Mahmood of Bombay and Messrs. Syed Ebrahim, Karim Contractor and A. Razak as Reserves.

This team will form a good combination against their opponents. Until and unless there is a strong form of bowlers and batsmen to represent the Mahomerans, one cannot entertain much hope. The committee appointed to select the team by the Islam Gymkhana should therefore consider its position and select a team befitting the name of Mosler cricket. Chances in such contests should be given to such of the players as have not had the chance of playing such matches so that an idea may be formed of what they can do in the future. The Committee will look to this as a special feature of Moslem cricket before it arrives at a certain conclusion.—Yours, etc.

MOSLEM CRICKETER.

Bombay, 14th August, 1916.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

A MUNICIPAL SUB-INSPECTOR CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ragunathrao of the C.I.D. charged John Carroll, a Sub-Inspector in the feeding branch of the Municipal Health Department, with criminal breach of trust in respect of three bags of gram of the value of Rs. 25. Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., appeared to prosecute, while Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Kamat defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that in consequence of certain information received the C.I.D. kept a watch at the Municipal Health Department's stable at Grant Road. On the 4th instant a cart loaded with five bags of grm left the stable and went to the godown of a contractor, at Grain Bunder, where three bags were unloaded and taken into the godown. Inspector Ragunath Rao, who was watching the proceedings, came up on the spot and seized the three bags as well as the two that were still in the cart. In the course of further enquiries Inspector Ragunath Rao found that the cart had left the stable under the accused's orders and the bags of grain belonged to the Municipality. He then took charge of the ration book which was kept by the accused. Further enquiries were made and Sub-Inspector Balaram M. Jayakar of the Health Department was also arrested and he has been charged with a similar offence in another case.

Dr. Dady Burjor, Deputy Health Officer, deposed that he was in charge of the Municipal stable at Grant Road. The accused was on duty from the 1st instant. His duty was to receive the quantity of grain required for the consumption of bullocks in the stable and to note it down in the ration book. This book did not show that the accused had revived any bags in excess. On the morning of the 4th instant witness and Dr. Shroff, Assistant Health Officer, visited the stable when the accused was on duty but the latter did not say anything about receiving bags of grain in excess of the number required. He show that the accused had received any seized some bags. The accused was questioned in connection with it and in consequence of a statement made by him the Police recovered Rs. 5 from one Vithal Hari, a muccadam.

Vithal Hari deposed that the accused received 37 bags of grain on the 1st instant but entered only 35 in the ration book, telling witness to keep aside the other two as they were in excess.

"NO BUSINESS TO INTERFERE."

Vithal Hari further deposed that on the evening before the "Nagpunchmi" day, on his return home his wife told him that the accused had given her Rs. 5 to be given to him (witness) and had gone away. She gave him the money which he put in a box. The following day he went to work at the stable as usual, the accused coming there some time after. Two men from a grain contractor came there, who were given five bags of gram and one of bran from the godown, under the accused's instructions. The bag that was brought in the car remained in it. Some empty bags were placed over the loaded ones and the cart was driven away. The bags were placed in the cart under the accused's instructions and in his presence. Witness questioned the accused why the bags were sent away and the latter told him he need not interfere, and that he (the accused) had given witness' wife Rs. 5 to be given to him for the bags that were sent away. He told him that was not right, whereupon the accused said he was the owner of the goods and witness had no business to interfere. Witness replied "All right, please yourself; I am helpless." Witness further said to him "Fie, you should not do such a thing." On the same day Police officers came to the stable about 9 a.m. or 9.30 a.m., when the accused was there. The gram in the five bags consisted of the stuff which had accumulated on account of the accused having given less than usual food for the animals. The accused used to give four and a half bags of gram though the requisite quantity would be five bags.

Jankibai, wife of Vithal, deposed that the accused came to see her husband at his house on the day before the Nagpanchmi and as her husband was not there the accused gave her Rs. 5 to be given to her husband. On her husband's return she handed over the money to him.

Bhow Manku, the contractor's man, said that on the day previous to Nagpanchmi holiday Tribhovan Giga, his master's mehta, instructed him among other things to go to the stable at Grant Road on the following day and fetch empty bags from there. He took a cart there accordingly the next morning, when the accused asked him to make away five bags of gram and one of bran together with empty bags. The bags were loaded in the cart, which was driven to his master's godown. Here three bags were unloaded, when the Police turned up and took possession of the goods.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands. Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that in the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-
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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ARE MILLIONAIRES HONEST!

To become a millionaire by the sweat of one's brow one must have defrauded, or at all events crushed, many thousands of people. Mr. Craighill (villain of the five-part film "The Lords of High Decision") was a crook both in his mining and his banking business, but he had made the money. His son, fresh from college, had the money so he could afford to be honest. He made an excellent people's champion, stopping a coal-strike and finding oil on the ground devastated by the rebels. He had many strange love adventures and exciting exploits before restoring the old ancestral home to his father, but he won through nobly in the end, and thoroughly earned the charming wife he won.

Mr. Cyril Scott plays the part of hero with fine dash, and the lady who does the heroine, though not starred, is fresh, capable and pretty.

This splendid film will be exhibited at the Royal Opera House to-morrow evening, together with a rollicking comic picture and the Pathé Gazette. Once again a really first-class bill is submitted to the patrons of the "Premier Theatre in the East."

THE EXCELSIOR.

Hanvarr and Lee are the principal performers, at the Excelsior, and give an exhibition of juggling, balancing and comedy which has probably not been surpassed in Bombay. Their performance is as original as it is dexterous. A curious novelty is the comic "business" supplied by the lady in the combination. The juggling of her partner is extremely clever and pretty. The Act is, as might be expected, immensely popular. The Cinema portion contains some further adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford and a three-part drama by the famous Edison Co. called "The Impersonator" which includes in the little role a very pretty and clever leading actress Gertrude McCoy and portrays the adventures of an innocent orphan girl student of Paris being persuaded to impersonate a niece of a rich aunt in New York, which brings many painful adventures until a startling discovery of the girl's father, a titled ambassador not only brings relief from the blackmail and persecution of a former Paris student whom she accidently meets, but an assured and happy future with a rising young politician.

New Varieties are expected shortly in Miss Maggie May, who will be remembered as the Princess in the "The Country Girl" at Daly's Theatre. The well-known London Gaiety favourite Frank Haskell is also coming and a Musical Comedy duo from the original "Grotesques," the Marlerts. So we shall once more see a big variety programme running in this popular house.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

"Graft," the great serial which has now had a successful run of over four weeks, is entering on its fifth week this evening. The story seems to be gaining in interest week after week. In the new episodes we find Robert Harding, the hero, with the help of Dorothy Maxwell, the heroine, smashing the remaining three members of the Graft syndicate. Stanford Stone, the head of the Graft Trust, sees the circle narrowing down—it is more to him now than an attempt to save the organization; it is a matter of life and death to himself. In the thirteenth episode we see the Powder and Arms Trust at work. They are engaged in furthering the interests of the warring nations to the detriment of the United States, and Harding thinks that the syndicate is ripe for his investigation. In the fourteenth episode we have a glimpse of the great steel industry of Pittsburg. We are carried behind the scenes and are shown how strikes are created and how strike-breakers are also provided by the same man to end it. Remarkable strike riot scenes are depicted on the screen. In this episode Stone is prevented from murdering Dorothy by the grandson of Dorothy's old nurse in a most unusual way. In the fifteenth episode the Patent Medicine Trust is brought to book by Harding. The disastrous effects of the drug habit, the patent medicine frauds, are very vividly shown. In this episode when Harding is taken to a private mad house by the Grafters, the escape of Harding from the mad house is most sensational. His attempt to escape is discovered, and he is being removed to a safer cell when a sudden dash for liberty on his part takes the guards by surprise. He gains the roof of the building and dives off into the river where he is rescued by his friends. The dive from the roof is the most realistic and sensational. The usual Gaumont Graphic and a comic complete the programme.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

There are some incidents which can be better depicted on a picture screen than by the pen. Of such a kind is the incident portrayed in the three reel drama, "The Invaders," which is to be screened to-night at the America-India Cinema. It is a present day drama dealing with one of the questions which have arisen through the exigencies of war. The question is: "What is the duty of a mother, whose child born of violence is the son of the abhorred enemy of the country?" A child is born under this circumstance to the young Countess D'Algo, whose husband has fallen in the defence of his country. The Countess at first disowns it, but later her maternal instinct is aroused, and she rears up the child as her own, training it up so as to become a veritable son of the country.

Later on the child grows up to be a promising young man, and joining the army, eventually takes an unconscious revenge upon the robber of his mother's honour. The plot is exceptionally powerful and well acted throughout.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug 18th.

Bombay Mars	Shinohara	Kobe, July 16

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18th.

Singa	Reid	Rangoon
Standish Hall	Work	Leith and Middlesbrough
Pundua	Andreason	Basreh etc
Banca	Phillips	Hongkong, etc

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Chakla	for	Persian Gulf
,, Aleppo	for	Hull, etc

*To arrive.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Tuticorin on the 15th instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,196 tons, Captain D. Shinohara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 16th ultimo, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

Friday, 18th August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A. Moyori Maru	Tumavuchi	N. Y. K.
B. Yamagata Maru	Kudo	N. Y. K.
C. & R. Java Maru	Yanaji	N. Y. K.
D. & E. Zavani	Ookerji	H. S. Shoostry
F. Clan Maclachlan	MacLean	J. & Co
G. Dovre	Sigulund	J. M. & Co
K. Beika	Tomita	J. M. & Co
M. Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co
N. Blakemoor	Barren	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati, Bahadur, Netravati, Courland		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mansuri	Grey	T. M. & Co
2 Queda	Piggot	M. M. & Co
3 Canton Maru	Katvalno	N. Y. K.
4 Citaula	Amesago	Robattino Line
5 Incemore	Hughes	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Polerrass Castle	Turnbull	L. D. & Co
7 Aleppo		J. F. & Co
8 Asia Maru	Nishi	M. M. Shroff
9 Ampleforth		W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 8 Onda	Goss	M. & Co
14 Linga		M. M. & Co
16 Firoozi	Grey	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D

Knight Templar	Saze	K. N. & Co

H. D. D.

Gallia		Capt. Saltar

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Chakrata	Wande	M. M. & Co
4 Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ampleforth	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
Barovi		M. M. & Co
Beawenge	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
Bombay Maru	Shinohara	N. Y. K.
Cahoto	Anzusto	V. S. N. & Co
E. B. Jackson	Alson	
Firood	Perse	B. & F. S. N. Co
Florida-Da	Abco	Rhind
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Newholm	McGlang	W. & A. G. & Co
Upada	Butler	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 100 bales cotton fly, K. Devchand and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, K. Devchand and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 191 tons linseed oil cakes, New Mofussil Co.; 172 bales wool, B. Hurbham.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia (s) 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Brika (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Aleppo (s) 10,010 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Catania (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Catania (s) 5,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 12 cwts. gum myrrah, E. Nowrozi and Co.; 6 cwts. nutmegs, E. Nowrozi and Co.; 30 cwts. gum Arabic, E. Nowrozi and Co.; 75 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Nowrozi and Co.; 23 cwts. ivory, A. H. Mawji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Canton Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, B. Abeerchand; 100 bales cotton, S. Nathoobhai; 208 bales cotton, T. Yuasa and Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

Yamagata Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Sardinia (s) 108 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

Yamagata Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 60 drums turpentine, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark; 40 cwts. rosin, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark; 28 cwts. yellow ochre dry, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark; 250 cwts. bees wax, E. Nowrozi and Co.; 100 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Nowrozi and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 2 drums turpentine, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark; 50 cwts. jardaloo, E. Lalji.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Schooner E. B. Jackson from Portland Oregon, Agents Gillander Arbuthnot and Co.—14,480 pieces rough Douglas fir.

S. S. Catania from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana:—708 cases 14 packages cotton goods, 58 cases mixed piece-goods, 1 case silk goods, 37 cases woollen goods, 450 cases condensed milk, 7 cases medicine, 295 cases vermouth, 973 cases, 14 jottas 116 bundles milk, 102 cases 25 bundles soap, 10,310 pieces marble tiles, 149 cases mineral water, 1 case cotton yarn, 18 cases cotton and silk goods, 3 cases watches, 10 cases conserve, 5 cases marble works, 318 bundles tyres, 1 case essence de cafe, 2 cases art silk goods, 5 cases carpets, 72 cases tartaric acid, 54 cases waste silk yarn, 1 case saffron, 2 cases flowers, 8 cases twine, 1 case silk, 1 case pharmaceutical products, 24 cases copper foils, 5 cases beads, 2,700 crates flooring tiles, 200 bags almonds, 237 bags dry roots, 35 bags fennel seeds, 571 cases cognac, 100 cases sardines, 5 cases delicious food, 100 cases vermicelli, 231 crates ochre, 22 bags seeds, 6 cases vegetable, 7 jottas 2 cases jam, 16 cases butter, 17 jottas, pine apples, 12 bundles ananas, 64 cases cigarettes, 80 packages pomice, 4 jottas Quaker oats, 2 cases syrup, 1 case chocolate., 1 case beef, 8 packages 56 cases M. O. P. shells, 84 packages 4 bags gum Arabic, 14 bales skins, 15 bundles 129 bales hides, 36 bags gum maithee, 1 case tortoise shell, 174 bags 152 attals olibanum, 2 bags gum myrrah, 1 case 2 bags neckla shells, 64 packages lead, 5 cases wine, 2 bundles brass sheets, 1 bundle copper sheets, 3 bundles brass bars, 5 bundles copper bars, 4 bundles old copper and brass.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 box bar gold, 1 box assayes, 1,142 bars silver, 8 cases cigarettes, 3 boxes specie, 16 packages ivory, 1 bale blankets, 1 box gold coins, 12 cases currency notes.

S. S. Firoozi from Busreh, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—4 tins pearls, 10 bundles wool, 88 bundles skins, 4 flasks empty flasks.

S. S. Caboto from Genoa, Agents Venice Steam Navigation Co.—1 case musical instruments, 132 bales 693 cases cotton goods, 5 cases art silk goods, 1 case cotton and woollen goods, 2 cases perfumery, 2 barrels aniline colour, 1 bale shawls, 80 cases paper, 3 cases silk, 36 bales canvas, 30 cases chocolate, 4 cases art silk and cotton goods, 8 cases silk goods, 9 cases cotton and silk goods, 62 cases silk yarn, 4 cases trimmings, 11 cases woollen goods, 2 cases mixed tissue, 3 cases spun waste silk, 2 cases cigarettes, 4 casks wine, 1 bundle 8 packages ivory, 65 cases 15 casks tartaric acid, 5 cases olive oil, 750 bags sulphur, 20 cases soap, 164 cases glass beads, 1 case 2 packages tortoise shell, 2,500 cases milk, 9 cases mantles, 21 cases twine, 4 cases medicine, 204 packages tyres, 3 cases motor car, 2 cases motor accessories, 629 barrels tiles, 4 cases spun yarn, 200 barrels earth, 26 packages skins, 936 barrels earth colour.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 7th of Shravan Vad, 1972.
Parsi: 13th (Teer) of Aspandad, 1285.
Mahomedan: 19th of Shawal, 1334.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter 20th August.
Sunrise: 6 h. 21 m. Sunset: 7 h. 4 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Balloting for the election of a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the Corporation, from 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Indian Christian Association, Annual Meeting for students, 5-30 p.m., Bowen Memorial Hall.

Students' Brotherhood, Prof. V. K. Rajvade's lecture on "Avandakalpalata and the New Machiavelli," by H. G. Wells, Prarthana Mandir, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 20.

Meeting of the Bombay Gun Club, at Mahim, 9 a.m.

Instituto Luso Indiano, anniversary party, 6 p.m.

Young Man's Educational Society, annual meeting, Kelewadi School Hall, Girgaum, 4 p.m.

Deshastha Maratha Sikshan Samaj, annual prize distribution, Bhatia Manajan Wadi Hall, Kalbadevi Road, 5 p.m.

Kapole Students' Union, Elocution Competition, 4 p.m., Mangaldas House, Girgaum.

Kanara Saraswat Association, Mr. S. K. Kombrabail's Paper on "The Importance of a Man to Himself," Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, 9 p.m.

Pathare Prabhu Students' Union, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's lecture at the Granthasangrahalaya Hall, Thakurdwar, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 21.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton's lecture on "The Later Avesta," Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

"Gokul Asthmi" Holiday, Banks closed.

Persian Gulf Mail due at noon.

The Homeward Mail to be closed at the General Post Office at noon.

TUESDAY, Aug. 22.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton's lecture on "Persia and World Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

English Mail steamer Caledonia, due at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.

Special general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library, at Khetwadi Main Road, 6 p.m.

Balloting for the election of a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the Municipal Corporation, closes at 4 p.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.

New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

SCOTT:—Died of wounds received in France on 14th July Robert Walter Theodore Gordon, scholar of Oriel College, Oxford, Second-Lieutenant Seaforth Highlanders, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Robert Scott, Bombay.

VATCHA.—Sorabji Edulji Vatcha, of Vatcha Bros., son-in-law of Cowasji Dorabji Panday. Funeral at 4 p.m., Panday House, Gowalia Tank Road.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Mr. Guidera and Mrs. Harper return sincere thanks to all their numerous friends for the many kind letters of sympathy received in their sad bereavement.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Aug. 19.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.

Musketry.—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available this Saturday afternoon the 19th instant, from 4-30 p.m.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Aug. 18.

277. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "D" Coy. during week ending 19th instant. Next for duty "E" Coy. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Head quarters by Monday mid-day each week.

278. Range.—The Miniature Range will be opened from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows:—

"B" Company.—Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys.—Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys.—Friday evenings.
"G" Company.—Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"H" Company.—Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

279. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men:

Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Coy. they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.

280. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

281. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Coy.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order without arms.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Volunteer Club.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the Volunteer Club to-day Saturday August 19th, at 9-30 p.m. Tickets price One Rupee each which may be obtained from the Sergeant Major at Headquarters.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Friday 18.

777. Drill Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 19th August:—

At Headquarters.
Lecture on "Field defences". Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order.
"B" Company, Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order.
Recruits, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
At Satara—
Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

778. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays, until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

779 Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Ahmednagar detachment:—
No. 4443 Vol. T. Flight.
No. 4444 Vol. F. F. Orridge.
No. 4445 Vol. D. W. T. Wilson.

780. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Headquarters on Monday the 21st instant at 7-15 a.m. for a Field Exercise, Drill order.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY 2nd-Lieut.
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6.

March—Paris ..... Mezzacapo.
Overture—Le Trompette ..... Bazin.
Vake—Love and Life in Holland..... Joyce.
Selection—The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Barcarolle from—Le Contes d'Hoffmann..... Offenbach.
Selection—The Passing Show 1915..... Finck.
Two Step—Robert E Lee ..... Pether.

ENGLISH MAILS

The P & O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 4th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Tuesday next.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animal has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—1 spotted deer (Cervus axis) by Mr. R. Horner, Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Surat.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Secretaries of the Social Service Legaue, of Bombay announce that the brokers of Messrs. F. Chrystal and Co., have subscribed Rs. 200 to the funds of the League for purchasing text-books to be distributed amongst the boys attending schools and colleges

G. T. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The annual General Meeting of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association will be held on Thursday the 24th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall when all the members and subscribers have been requested to be present.

EMBARKATION NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

As the Persian Gulf Mail Steamer will not arrive in Bombay until noon on Monday, passengers proceeding by the English Mail Steamer Kashmir can either embark at 1 p.m. from the Carnac Bunder on Sunday, or at 1 p.m. from the Carnac Bunder on Monday, the 21st instant.

PARSEE CYCLIST SPORTING CLUB.

A cricket match will be played with Broach City club at Broach by the Parsee cyclists sparting club on Sunday and Monday, the 20th and 21st instants. The players of the local cyclists club will accordingly start for Broach by to-night's mail, under the captainship of Mr. Manchi, C. Kapadia.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr L. G. Khare B.A., (Cantab) will deliver the fifth lecture of the series on "Burke and his times" this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. Mr. Bhawani Shankar Sukhthankar will expound the "Upanishads" to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the aforesaid premises.

CAVEL CHURCH.

His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will bless the new parochial house attached to the Church of N. S. da Sade, Cavel, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) and immediately after preside at the solemn vespers in honour of Our Lady of Assumption. On Sunday there will be a low mass at 7 a.m. (S.T.) and the Soleman High Mass with Exposition, Sermon and Benediction will commence at 8-30 a.m.

ANTI-GAMBLING MOVEMENT,

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay a meeting of ladies will be held in the Gujarati Stree Mandal Hall (Chanda Ramji Girls High Schol, Girgaon) this evening at 4 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mrs. Krishnagavri Chimanlal Setalwad in connection with the anti-gambling movement, when Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar, Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsi and Mrs. Mangalagavri M. Fakirchand will deliver lectures.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

As the English Mail steamer Kashmir is being detained on account of the late arrival of the Persian Gulf Mail steamer, the Homeward Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at noon on Monday the 21st instant. Registered letters will be received up to 10 a.m. on that date, and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. this evening.

Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were four attacks and two deaths from plague, one death from small-pox and five attacks and three deaths from cholera on Thursday. Umarkhadi and Girgaum reported one attack and one death from plague each, and Walkeshwar and Chaupati one attack each. The total mortality from all causes was 78 against 60 on the corresponding day of last year and 87 on that of 1914. Of the 2,381 rats caught five were found to be infected.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

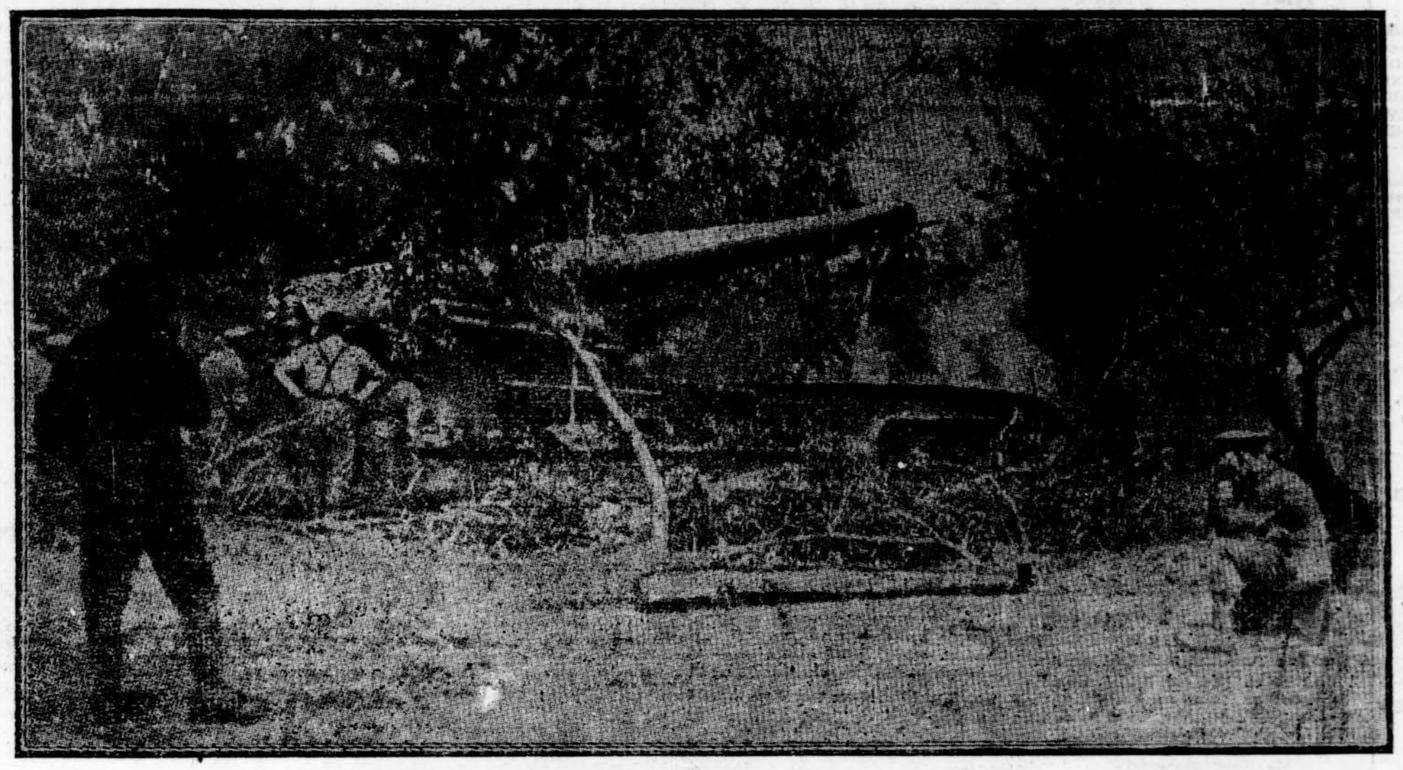
Motor car No. 3994 was being driven along Girgaum Road by one Kaikhushru Dorabji on Thursday when near the Parsi Fire Temple one Vishram Jairam, aged about 40, came running along the road, holding his umbrella over his face in front of him and ran into the left mud-guard of the car and was knocked down. Vishram sustained a simple fracture of the left shoulder and several abrasions. The car was stopped and Vishram was taken to the G. T. Hospital where his injuries were atended to and he went home.

Motor car No. 2636, belonging to Mr. Chhabildas Luxmidas Bhimji, and driven by Narayan Dhondu, was proceeding from Mahaluxmi to Nepean Sea Road, when it knocked down Mr. Kanji Khatau of Khand Bazaar, who was crossing the road to get into his carriage which was on the opposite side of the road. Mr. Kanji sustained a fracture of the left shin bone and abrasions on the right knee cap. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he was treated and allowed to go.

BEAMAN CHESS CLUB.

The special tournament due to the initiation of Prof. Maitra of Bengal, will come to a conclusion to-day; the last game between Messrs. Khadilker and Shinde is now going on. This game, however, will make no difference to speak of in the final result of the tournament; for, at present Mr. Bodas has 6½ games to his credit and next to him, stands Mr. Joshi with five games in his favour. Mr. Khadilker is at present a winner of four games and even if he wins the game he is now playing with Mr. Shinde, he will be a tie with Mr. Joshi. Prof. Maitra comes next with 3½ games to his credit and next to him stands Dr. DeCunha, he having won three games. The tournament has thus lasted a whole week and has been watched with intense interest by chess players who crowded the Club room every evening and the members of the Club propose giving an entertainment to Prof. Maitra, this evening at 6-30.

A BRITISH GUN PREPARING THE ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.



AN IMPIKE HANDSHAKE.

Photo by Central News.

Risaldar Badam Singh, 34th Poona Horse, being congratulated by an Australian soldier of the Empire, after receiving the D. S. M. medal from the King.

THE TEACHING PROFESSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

SIR,—I was reading Nizami's "Chaher Maqala" when I came across a story of a King and his *dabir* (Secretary or writer) which perhaps may interest you. The writer depicted the Secretary as busy in his own poverty-stricken home, penning an important despatch to the King, when the solitary servant of the meagre abode entered with the despairing words "There is no flour in the house." The Secretary, showing no sign of disturbed thought pursued his work, and finishing the epistle, despatched it to his master who, however, was puzzled at finding the irrelevant words "There is no flour in the house" in an otherwise well-executed state message. This was unexpected from his judicious and eloquent writer. However, on inquiring into the circumstances he learnt the real cause of this discordant note and forthwith increased the poor secretary's salary. Ever after that, (so the author assures us) the pen of the scribe worked elegantly and produced words that could match the purest pearls and the brightest gems.

How significant is the story! Does it not eloquently explain the fact that, so long as the educators of the young are miserably underpaid, the standard of instruction is bound to remain as low as it undeniably is at present. While they are teaching such men will be mentally hearing the grim words "there is no flour in the house"! And what graduates of our University do you think can be attracted to this profession, when, unfortunately under the existing circumstances, it offers no opportunity for social distinction or legitimate material well-being? Certainly, not the brightest. For, our young men of talent find the fullest scope and the amplest reward in the legal, medical and engineering professions. Perhaps you know that the leading members of our Bar and community were originally schoolmasters. A fact worth a thought. Discontent at their slender means, disappointment at their humble life or perhaps resentment at some unmerited wrong drove them away.

Short as my experience is it has been sufficient to convince me that the teaching profession attracts mostly graduates of only average ability, intelligent but easy-going persons led by a wrong idea that teaching offers the greatest leisure and involves the least responsibility; and only in a few cases does the profession attract honest individuals who dedicate themselves to the good of the rising generation and labour in schools because they love to do so, irrespective of the humility and poverty so unjustly attached to a teacher's life.

Has it not been a consolation that, having chosen "the sorriest of trades" I had nevertheless adopted the "noblest of professions?" But, as it is, the remuneration and the nobility of a schoolmaster's profession are inseparable. Reduce the former below what clerks and cooks, masons and menials can command and depend upon it that your "architect of the soul" too sinks in the social scale and becomes a thing despised. Fancy paying Rs. 12-20 per mensem to a schoolmaster in primary schools (a *malhi* draws as much if not more) and expecting him to grow little human buds physically, mentally and morally! You have not forgotten the ill-dressed and the ill-brained wretch in. . . . . school who with a stick in his hand keeps on bawling out before his class of forty innocent victims (herded together in the dingy hole) as if his rod had the wonder-working power of opening up the chambers of the infant-intellects or his noise the charm of developing the future citizens. "Ill-paid"—that is the question. I have known a matriculate of the days of good Queen Victoria who has been serving in a private school for the last fifteen years has lived to be a grandfather and still "rots" on Rs. 30 per mensem. Well may one estimate the value of the education (some one aptly calls it dead-ucation) imparted, from the remuneration offered to the imparters.

This explains the anomaly that whereas the possession of a place in the teaching profession should be a mark of distinction difficult to obtain, at present "anybody can be a teacher." This is at the root of all educational evil and as I have said before, teachers can never be recognized as important members of society, nor will the standard of education ever rise unless people pay the educators of their children better than they pay their menials.—Yours, etc.

"G."

Hyderabad Sind, 12th August, 1916.

IMPROVEMENT OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Aug. 18.

An important work which the European planting community in Southern India is doing relates to the improvement of criminal tribes. Mr. Aylmer Martin, Director of the Labour Department of the United Planters Association said at the concluding day's sitting of the Conference that the experiment as to the employment of criminal tribes in some estates in Anamalais was proving successful.

The Success of Patrick MacGill

Patrick MacGill's leap into fame as a writer of the realistic school has been one of the literary events of recent years. Three years ago he was unknown, now his name and work are familiar to readers throughout the English-speaking world.

"CHILDREN OF THE DEAD END" was a literary sensation. The autobiography of a navvy was something new and strange to the reading public, and ten thousand copies were called for within fifteen days of publication.

Born in Donegal of Irish peasants, Patrick MacGill is now in his twenty-sixth year. He started life at nine years of age as a potato-digger in the North of Scotland. He then became a farm-hand, labourer, tramp, drainer, and navvy in turn, and all these phases of his life are described with great power in his autobiography ("Children of the Dead End").

In his spare time he wrote poems and studied to such effect that he was soon able to translate from the French and German. A little paper-covered book entitled "Songs of a Navvy" (a collector recently offered a guinea for a copy) and published by himself, was his first venture. An article, scribbled in pencil on a piece of dirty paper in a navvy-shack, found its way to the editor of a London paper, who immediately sent for MacGill and gave him a post on his staff.

At the beginning of September, 1914, Patrick MacGill enlisted in the London Irish Rifles, and has been at Givenchy, Guinchy, Festubert, Grenay, and many other places, and was finally wounded at Loos in September last. "The Red Horizon" was written entirely in the trenches.

Of Patrick MacGill's latest book, THE GREAT PUSH, the first British Edition consists of 25,000 copies. In it he tells of one of the most thrilling episodes in the Great War—the story of Loos.

Patrick MacGill has just written a series of six vivid word pictures of life at the Front entitled:

"From the Trenches"

The sole right of publication for these remarkable productions of this literary genius in India has been secured by the

"Sunday Chronicle"

In the colums of which journ their publication will shortly commence.

RUNNING TRAIN THEFTS ON O. & R. RAILWAY,

PROPOSED PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

A lady correspondent writing to the "Pioneer" regarding recent train thefts from ladies' carriages says on the 6th July a lady missionary travelling from Kathgodam to Alligarh was awakened by finding a man in her carriage who was trying to remove her purse from under her pillow. She vainly pulled the alarm cord and shouted for assistance, but help was not forthcoming and as the train pulled into Budaun shortly after the miscreant escaped not before her trunk, however, had been removed.

On the night of the 20th June another lady travelling alone to Sitapore from Kathgodam in a second class carriage was alarmed to discover a man attempting to enter her carriage just as the train was leaving Bojhepura. Her carriage was near the brake-van and the brakesman transmitted her alarm, but the intruder had ample time to escape before the train stopped. There were four occurrences of a similar type that occurred this season on the railway.

At the last meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union held at Nainital, it was resolved to petition the Government and the railway authorities concerned to make a recurrence of these assaults impossible by (1) removing foot boards along the length of passenger carriages, (2) insisting that alarm cords be in working order and always in working contact with those controlling the train, and (3) making a police constable travel with passenger trains.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page
Leading Articles.	
What is wrong with our Education...	8
Notes of the Day	8
Foreign News.	
The War	9
Bombay and Provincial.	
Bombay Amusements	6
Bombay Churches	3
Bombay City and Suburbs	7
General News.	
With the Deccan Horse	13
The Industrial Problem	11
The Submarine Mine-Layer	11
Dr. Mackichan than and Now	11
Casualty Lists	12
Legal Intelligence	6
The Weather	5
Commercial	5
Shipping	6
Illustrations	6, 7, 10 & 11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, August 19, 1916.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR EDUCATION.

In commenting on Dr. Mackichan's convocation address on Tuesday, we emphasised that what is wrong with our educational system is not that it does not produce intellectual giants like the Telangs, the Ranades and the Mehtas of old, but that it does not supply in number adequate to the needs of the country educated and worthy citizens and we pointed out that the end to the realisation of which all educational efforts needs to be concentrated is the production of an ever-increasing number of graduates, who in turn,—besides gradually raising the "average" of Indian citizenship,—may stimulate a wider diffusion of knowledge and thus help to remove the standing stigma of illiteracy which has kept the country so backward in all things that constitute national, material and moral progress. How this question is exercising the mind of thoughtful and patriotic Indians was strikingly illustrated by a recent outspoken utterance of Sir S. P. Sivaswami Iyer, member of the Madras Executive Council and Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. "I have always thought," he declared, "that in view of the population of this country and existing facilities for the purpose of education, we do not have and cannot have too much of secondary or higher education. . . . . If you have regard for the large number of the population in this country, you cannot but feel that what has been already accomplished by the University is but a small achievement, considering the needs of the country. I am one of those who think that we want more of education in every stage, more of elementary education, more of secondary education."

We are fully convinced that the suggestion made by Dr. Mackichan on Tuesday for transferring the first year's course to the schools,—thus adding one more year to the school course,—is fraught with many evils, the cumulative effect of which would be to render the end desired by all those who are interested in the progress of the country and so well-expressed by Sir S. P. Sivaswami Iyer more distant than it has ever appeared to be. The suggestion, in fact, if adopted would not only have disastrous effects on the progress of secondary education,—thus completing the evil work already begun by the Education Department,—but it would also, to quote the expressive words of Dr. Mackichan himself, result in making it incomplete by defrauding collegiate education of the splendid results that under its present condition may be expected of it. The suggestion of Dr. Mackichan seemed to be the outcome of a reminiscent mood. But if, following his example, we delve into the recesses of the past, as a correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, has done, we may call to mind that the present four years' collegiate course was adopted so long ago as 1888 as a result of the unanimous recommendation of a committee, one of the most important members of which was our present Vice-Chancellor. From the establishment of the University till the year 1888 the course for the B.A. Degree was one of three years. The Committee pointed out that

it is within the knowledge of some of us that, at least as far back as 1870, the question was raised whether it was not expedient to spread it over four years. The rule which has hitherto been in force, therefore, has not always been accepted without demur, and the Committee would add that before the foundation of the University the course of collegiate or higher education in this Presidency was a course extending over four years.

After adding that the then existing conditions of educated society in the Presidency seemed to justify and call for this change, the Committee observed that it was in agreement that the expediency of the change was so great as to amount almost to its necessity. It is reasonable, the Committee proceeded,

to anticipate much better results from our University education if a change is made which will afford opportunities for a some what wider culture than is enforced at present, which will gave more time for digesting and assimilating the positive knowledge acquired at a college and which will keep our under-graduates twelve months longer under the influence of academical associations and surroundings.

It is not our purpose to inquire into the reasons which have persuaded Dr. Mackichan to adopt such a radical change of view. What is to the purpose is to emphasise that the prevailing consideration, namely, the affording of opportunity for as wide and complete a culture as possible under the influence of academical associations and surroundings,—which weighed with the Committee of 1888,—applies with far greater force under the present conditions when no student is allowed to enter on a College course until he is sixteen years old. As it is, the present age-limit for Matriculation works with undue hardship on some of the brightest students in our schools whose developed minds rebel at the cramping influences of school life. To keep such students away for a year more from the free atmosphere of College life, where all their faculties have the fullest play, would, besides being unfair, have the effect of impairing, if not deadening, those faculties. Nor would the change be much less disastrous in the case of the average students. However necessary the methods and the subjects of studies in our schools are, it is undeniable that they constitute the limit of mental preoccupation which it would be highly undesirable to accentuate by prolongation to the extent of an additional year. For one thing it would be the easiest and most effective means of creating a positive distaste for education in a certain class of students. On the other hand, a change like this, for from improving secondary education, would render the burden on the schools heavier than they can reasonably be expected to bear and thus inevitably lower the existing standard of their teaching, with the ultimate result that the evil which Dr. Mackichan aims at removing would merely be aggravated. The real remedy, as we have already pointed out, is to release the schools from the undue pressure of the Education Department and to let the plant of secondary education grow in the healthy atmosphere which freedom alone can ensure. But once this is done, much will still remain to be accomplished. The fact of the matter is that, if the end to which we have referred in the beginning of this article is to be realized effectively,—as it ought to be,—we have to bestir ourselves to see if our educational machinery is not insufficient for the increased and increasing demands. While the progress made, so far as it goes, has been satisfactory, it is not at all commensurate with the needs of the country. Dr. Mackichan emphasised that there is "no lack of ardent students, earnest in the pursuit of knowledge, ready to make every kind of sacrifice: of comfort, of ease, even of health, in order to achieve their purpose." "Students more willing to be taught and guided," he added, "young men and young women more eager for success, are not to be found in any of the Universities of the world." No tribute could be higher and none more to be prized, coming as it does from a teacher of Dr. Mackichan's unique experience. The question naturally arises: Are the existing facilities adequate to satisfy the aspirations of these students? Dr. Mackichan dwelt on the advance made during the last forty years in many directions. "In every faculty," he said,

"we have elaborated new curricula. We have witnessed various measures of University reform, and new departures have been planned in order to enlarge the scope of our activities. Soon we shall see great additions to our external structures in two handsome piles of building in which we propose to locate our new offices and our class-rooms for post-graduate work under University professors, who are still to be appointed. The Government of India has dowered us with unexpected grants and already these have been applied to the institution of lectureships and the re-organization of the University library."

All this indeed has been satisfactory. Nevertheless, the all-important fact obtrudes itself that, in spite of the increasing number of students, not one Arts College has been started during the period of the last two decades and more. On all sides we hear of congestion in colleges and, what is worse still, of cases of students anxious to study being refused admission in any college for want of accommodation The same cry is repeated in the case of schools,—especially in the mofussil. And not the least danger involved in the suggestion of Dr. Mackichan is that its adoption may be regarded as an excuse for delaying the starting of more colleges.

Notes of the Day

The German Reserves.

The question of the extent of the reserves possessed by the Germans, is one of never ending discussion in the Allied countries. A very interesting article on the subject appeared in mail week from the pen of Lieutenant Rene Puaux, formerly a well known war correspondent and now attached to General Foch as a staff officer. Lieutenant Puaux points out how the Germans have eaten up their reserves by the great Verdun adventure. From November, 1914 (the period when the front became stereotyped), up to the present time, he says, the Germans always had, by way of reserve armies, some eight to fourteen mobile divisions on the Western front. These divisions had, as their more or less regular bases from north to south, Brussels, Ghent, Courtrai, Roubaix, Lille, Douai, St. Quentin, Mezieres, Strassbourg, and Fribourg. To these floating divisions should be added "disposable divisions,"—that is to say, surplus divisions in a temporary sector which the Germans could withdraw from that particular part of the front in order to send them elsewhere, without thereby sensibly diminishing the numbers of the troops charged with the defence of that part of the front from which such "disposable" divisions had been withdrawn. It was due to this method or organisation that the Germans, at the time of the attacks in May, 1915, in Artois, were enabled in three days to transport the floating divisions of Lille and Douai to the north of Arras, and to bring into this region "disposable" divisions taken from Champagne and even from Alsace. The French offensive was a very brilliant affair, but the Germans had had time to bring up their reinforcements, and to pile up troops in the sector of attack.

The Inevitable Debacle.

But owing to the miscalculation that they no longer had anything to fear from a French offensive, the Germans made the same mistake at Verdun as that with which they are eternally reproaching their Austrian ally after the latter's offensive in the Trentino. Instead of keeping up this game of floating divisions, ready to ward off any attack at any part of the front whatever, they swallowed them all up in the Verdun enterprise. There is no longer any room for doubt on this point, says Lieutenant Puaux. The identification of and questions put to prisoners have enabled our staffs, who for two years have been following the movements of all the German units practically day by day, to obtain exact information on the matter. For the moment it is impossible for the Germans either to bring up divisions from the Russian front or to send any to General Hindenburg or General Linsingen. On each front the coming to grips is complete. The German generals can count only on what they now have. The present methods of Sir Douglas Haig and General Foch, who are patiently smashing the successive lines of the enemy and exhausting the defenders, or taking them prisoner by the thousand, must necessarily, at a given moment, entail this consequence: That the Germans will find themselves unable to despatch divisions of reinforcements, save at the expense of dangerously thinning their line. This alternative, however, is exactly what is being so jealously watched by the Allied troops, who are only awaiting the precise moment. The debacle will follow with the inevitableness of fate.

No Reserves in Germany.

As to the famous reserves which, according to neutral travellers, are to be found in the German garrisons, these, says Lieutenant Puaux, are not properly constituted units—the only class of any strategical importance—but substitutes; that is to say, young recruits of the 1917 class or wounded men who have recovered, and whose function it will be to fill up the considerable monthly gaps made by the numbers of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The modern battle, with its deluge of projectiles, and the formidable nervous strain it entails on the soldiers, soon uses up the units engaged. It becomes imperative to give whole divisions a rest, and to replace them on the line of fire by fresh divisions. Germany was able to do this in 1915. She can no longer do so in 1916. The maelstrom of Verdun has swallowed up everything, and the British Army, regarded as of purely negative military value, has become revealed as a redoubtable force, supplied with the formidable reserves which are today lacking in the German Army, and the verification of this last fact surpasses in importance even the fine material successes achieved by Sir Douglas Haig.

The Troop Train Tragedy.

We cannot regard the answers given by Mr. Foster in the House of Commons to the questions asked by Colonel Yates regarding the Karachi Troop Train disaster as at all satisfactory. There is nothing to be said as to the reason given for the delay in the sending of drafts asked for in February until May. If the exigencies of the demand for troops elsewhere was such that neither men nor shipping were available, of course India could wait. But having delayed so much, what was the tremendous urgency pleaded by Mr. Foster which necessitated the sending of these men by Karachi and across the Sind desert at a time when soldiers coming raw from England might have been expected to run great risks of sickness and heat stroke? It may be that the arrangements made by the local authorities were to blame chiefly, and it may be that those in charge of the drafts were careless or ignorant, but surely some one of those who were in charge of the original trooping arrangements might have had the sense to see that drafts requisitioned by this route in the cold weather ought to have been sent by another route when three months had supervened and the hot weather was in full swing. But it is the tone of Mr. Foster's replies, in the circumstances of so tragic an event, which is so offensive. The characteristic smartness of the Under-Secretary in answering inconvenient questions is singularly out of place in a case of this sort, which has greatly shocked the public. It is becoming more and more essential that the report of the Committee of enquiry into the affair should be published.

The Roll of Honour.

Wide sympathy among people of all communities in Bombay will be felt for the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Wilson College, who has just received the news of the death of his youngest son, Lieutenant Walter Theodore Gordon Scott. Lieutenant Scott was seriously wounded on July 14th, fighting in France, and the news of his death was received yesterday. He was a young man of brilliant promise and was a scholar of Oriel College, Oxford, but recently took a commission in the Seaforth Highlanders. We also regret to learn of the death of Second-Lieutenant Ralph Osborn Moulton, the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Moulton, who was killed in action in Flanders. Lieutenant Moulton, who was a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, had just before the outbreak of the war completed a brilliant course and was awarded the Whewell Scholarship in International Law. He entered King's as a Foundation Scholar from Leys' School, the famous Wesleyan School at Cambridge, which was founded by his grandfather, Dr. W. F. Moulton. It is interesting to note that Leys' School has sent nearly 700 of its old students for the service of the Empire, a number equivalent to fifteen years' entry. When the war broke out, Lieutenant Moulton was in Germany and escaped with difficulty to England. Sincere sympathy will be felt with Dr. Moulton by his many friends in Bombay, in his sad loss.

Hindu Turbans Made in the U. S.

In an article concerning new industries which have come into being, the American "Saturday Evening Post" states that an English textile manufacturer has gone to America and is preparing turbans for Hindus there. His factory was taken over for war purposes by Government and he crossed to America where he

bought a factory to continue filling his contracts for goods. Conditions here are so good all round that he means to stay and he predicts that other manufacturers from England and the Continent will be attracted by the same advantages,—larger output due to automatic machinery and better-paid workers, freedom from heavy war taxes, convenience for raw materials, and so on. His line is peculiar—turbans for the Hindu! The Hindu brother's turban is now made in America, at twenty per cent. less cost than in England, by mill hands who get three times the English wage.

This is merely a fresh instance of British commercial enterprise. But its lesson to India and Indian capitalists need not be lost sight of.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

IN MACEDONIA.

ALLIED ADVANCE.

BRITISH REPULSE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

GEN. SMUTS' SUCCESSES.

Under cover of heavy Allied bombardment French troops have occupied the Bulgarian positions south of Lake Doiran and established themselves on Tortoise Hill, in the neighbourhood of the village of Doldzeli, well within Serbian territory.

The Bulgarian population of Monastir is fleeing fearing the advance of the Serbians.

A telegram from Odessa says that at Kalafat, on the Danube, the Bulgarians fired on the Roumanians and a fight ensued.

The Germans made very determined counter-attacks north-west of Pozieres which were all repulsed by the British, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy. In no case did the enemy succeed in entering British lines. North-west of Bazentin the British captured 100 yards of an enemy trench.

The British have advanced their line both east and south-east of Guillemont, while west of High Wood they captured 300 yards of trench, 300 yards in advance of their previous line.

The Russians are reported to have obtained control of all the main roads to the Carpathians, except in the north and occupied some of the pass-heads with advance forces.

The British troops in German East Africa are closing in on the central railway while the naval forces have occupied the important Arab town of Dagamojo.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Parliament Prolongation Bill.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith stated that the House would adjourn next Tuesday or Wednesday and reassemble on October 10th.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon is expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday morning, the 22nd instant, on board the P. & O. Caledonia.

Lord Willingdon lunched with the Hon. Mr. Curtis at the Bombay Club at 1-30 p.m. and attended a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the War and Relief Fund at the Secretariat in the afternoon yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Hill and Sir Charles Cleveland are staying at Government House, Bombay with H. E. the Governor.

Mr. Byramji N. Gamadia was yesterday declared elected a representative of the ratepayers of the Fort Ward to fill the vacancy on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, caused by the death of his father, Mr. N. J. Gamadia. Yesterday was the last day for receiving nominations and as he was the only candidate nominated, he was declared duly elected.

ALLIES ENTER SERBIA.

DETERMINED COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED NEAR POZIERES.

SALONIKA FRONT.

BULGARIAN POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

WELL WITH IN SERBIAN TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Aug. 18.

Under cover of heavy Allied bombardment the French troops occupied Bulgarian position south of Lake Doiran and established themselves on Tortoise Hill, in the neighbourhood of the village of Doldzeli, well within Serbian territory.

The Bulgarian casualties were considerable, the shell-fire apparently disorganising the defence of the enemy.

BULGARIAN CIVILIANS EVACUATING MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

An Athens telegram says that the Bulgarian population of Monastir is fleeing fearing the advance of the Serbians.

The Albanian insurgents in the Durazzo region have seized Austrian provision depots in several places.

BULGARIANS FIRE ON ROUMANIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

A telegram from Odessa states that an incident has occurred at Kalafat on the Danube. The Bulgarians fired on the Roumanians and a fight ensued.

Austrian ships have brought much bridging material, motor-cars and petrol to Bulgarian Danube ports.

GERMAN BRIBE TO ROUMANIA

BUCHAREST JOURNAL'S ASSERTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Bucharest paper "Epoca" states that Germany has offered Rumania Austrian territory in return for the maintenance of neutrality.

VENICE-GRADO LAGOON.

RAID BY HOSTILE SEAPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

ROME, Aug. 17.

An official statement says, there were artillery actions, but not marked by any special features.

Hostile seaplanes bombed the Venice-Grado Lagoon last night, but only did slight damage. There were no casualties.

INCESSANT FIGHTING ON THE ISONZO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Messagero's" correspondent at Gorizia says fighting is incessant day and night. Artillery fire is terrific. The Italian losses are very small owing to the ineffectiveness of Austrian artillery.

PARLIAMENT PROLONGATION BILL.

A GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

In the House of Commons the Parliament Prolongation Bill was read a third time and extension for seven months agreed to. Before moving the third reading Government undertook specially to limit the life of the new Parliament in the event of an election on the old register.

ADJOURNMENT NEXT WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith stated that the House would adjourn next Tuesday or Wednesday and reassemble on October 10.

FRESH DISORDERS IN GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Fresh disorders are reported from Hamburg, Leipsic and Strasburg.

FIGHTING NEAR POZIERES.

ENEMY'S DETERMINED COUNTER-ATTACKS.

REPULSED WITH VERY HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A British communiqué says, enemy counter-attacks were repulsed north-west of Pozieres. North-west of Bazentin we captured 100 yards of an enemy trench.

The enemy counter-attacks at Pozieres were very determined. Attacks by large forces on a broad front were made successively last night and early this morning. Six lines of German infantry advanced, but ran back after very heavy losses. Our guns and machine-guns did great execution. In no case did the enemy succeed in entering our lines.

An enemy counter-attack to-day from Martinpuich was repulsed, we capturing prisoners.

A German aeroplane was brought down behind our lines near Pozieres.

PROGRESS NEAR GUILLEMONT AND HIGH WOOD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A British communiqué says our line advanced both east and south-east of Guillemont. We accomplished this as a result of the fighting last night in conjunction with the French advance on Maurepas.

We captured west of High Wood 300 yards of trench 300 yards in advance of our previous line.

Our machine-guns nipped in the bud German attacks east of Moquet farm.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT NORTH OF MAUREPAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 18.

A communiqué says, the enemy did not attempt to counter-attack on the Somme. We are organising the positions won.

There was a violent artillery fire north of Maurepas and in the sector Belloy-en-Santerre. Calm prevailed elsewhere.

DESTRUCTIVE SHELLING OF ENEMY WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 18.

A communiqué says, the French artillery was active on the Somme front, destructively shelling enemy works. There was no infantry action.

Unwounded prisoners taken north of the Somme yesterday exceed 200. Five machine-guns were captured.

COSTLY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON. Aug. 17.

Reuter's and other correspondents at Headquarters, emphasise the futility and costliness of the German counter-attacks on the Somme.

There were three main and ten minor counter-attacks at Pozieres between August 5th and 8th and it is known that one battalion lost 400 men out of 550 and other losses have been proportionate. Hence the Germans are constantly employing fresh divisions and it is calculated that they have used on the Somme an equal number of troops to the number used during the whole of the fighting at Verdun.

The military correspondent of "The Times," however, is of opinion that the breaking of German power is likely to be long, costly and difficult. He says that it is unsafe to reckon on fewer than two million men still available in German drafts in addition to half-a-million new recruits yearly.

WHY EXPORTS TO SWEDEN ARE PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The reason for the prohibition of exports to Sweden is that the new Swedish law prohibits importers from giving any information regarding the ultimate destination of imports, which information is essential under the British Customs War Powers Act.

PLAGUE CASES AT BRISTOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Three cases of bubonic plague have occurred at Bristol. The Medical Officer of Health has hinted at the possibility that rats were deliberately infected.

THE WAY THROUGH CARPATHIANS.

SOME PASS-HEADS OCCUPIED.

MOST OF MAIN ROADS IN RUSSIAN CONTROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London, Aug. 16:—The Russians by their advance south of Lemberg have obtained control of all the main roads to the Carpathians except in the north and occupy some of the pass-heads with advance forces. Instead of retreating due west, part of the enemy force has gone north-west to avoid the close pursuit of the Russians from Stanislau and to concentrate before Lemberg. The Carpathians are left to local forces supporting one army which has retreated in that direction.

The Central News Amsterdam correspondent quotes messages showing that the enemy fears renewed Russian attempts against Kovel and Pinsk. Large bodies of troops are reported to have detrained at Sarny and to be marching towards the Stokhod.

RUSSIANS' FRESH CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17.

The following additional captures are announced:—198 officers, 7,308 men, 29 field-guns, 17 havey guns, 70 machine-guns and 14,000 shells.

AUSTRIANS GENERAL DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A telegram from Budapest says that Polonyi, in the Chamber, attacked the Government for transferring the command of the Hungarians to a foreigner, Hindenburg. Polonyi's denunciation of Austrian generals was cheered.

TALK OF PEACE AMONG GERMAN PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent on the eastern front reports that he has conversed with many officer prisoners who talk of peace in the spring, Germany restoring occupied territory and possibly paying an indemnity. They are most surprised when told that the Allies would not consider peace on such terms, although they admit it would be the beginning of energetic Russian preparations for another war. They consider the fall of Lemberg as certain. A German retreat to the shorter Nieman line after harvest is probable.

AIR ENQUIRY.

MR. PEMBERTON BILLING'S UNJUSTIFIABLE CHARGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London, August 16.—The interim report of the Air Enquiry Committee is devoted solely to Mr. Pemberton Billing's charges of criminal negligence and concludes:—"Flying anywhere is still attended with considerable danger which should be reduced to a minimum. No one could have complained had Mr. Billing asked for enquiries to ascertain whether certain deaths might have been prevented, but to base upon these accidents charges of criminal negligence or murder is an abuse of language and entirely unjustifiable."

The Committee add that Mr. Billing made other criticisms of a totally different character, some deserving careful considera-

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

APPLIED TO PATNA DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug 18.

Sections 3 to 11 of the Defence of India Act are made applicable to the district of Patna, in Bihar and Orissa.

DEATH OF LORD REDESDALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The death of Lord Redesdale is announced.

Lord Redesdale, who was created a Baron in 1902, entered the Foreign Office in 1858 and served at Petrograd, Peking and Tokio. He accompanied Prince Arthur's Mission to Japan in 1906. He sat in the Commons for South-West Berwickshire as Mr. Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford from 1892 to 1895. He was the author of several publications. He was 77 years old at the time of his death.

GENERAL SMUTS' CAMPAIGN.

TROOPS CLOSING IN ON CENTRAL RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT ARAB TOWN OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

General Smuts reports that the troops are closing in on the central railway in the vicinity of Kilosa from the north and west, while the naval forces have occupied the important Arab town of Dagamojo, capturing a naval four-inch gun.

A CRUEL MARRIAGE.

A GIRL OF 10 MARRIED TO A BABY FOR DOWRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 18.

The court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind has annulled a Mahomedan marriage in which the husband was not yet old enough to stand on his legs. The bride was a girl of ten years and the bridegroom a baby of twelve months.

The evidence showed that the bride's father had squandered the whole of his patrimony in a life of debauchery and had wickedly contracted a marriage for his daughter which he knew to be prejudicial to her for the sake of a dowry. The plaintiff was the mother of the girl.

The court held that the marriage was a cruel and abominable thing and although there was no legal precedent for rectifying such abuse of paternal authority Mahomedan law did subject the paternal guardians for marriages to the control of the law and accordingly the court annulled the marriage with costs against the father of the bride and the father of the bridegroom.

BOMBAY BANKING CO.

POONA AGENTS CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

Rao Saheb Girdharsingh Moniram, Police Inspector, C.I.D., to-day charged before Mr. Shalom Bapuji Israel, Special Magistrate, Balwant Ramchandra Havargarnkar and Kashinath Vasudeo Gharpure, agents in Poona of the Bombay Banking Company, now in liquidation, with committing criminal breach of trust of various sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 58,000. Prabharkar Govind Vaidya the third accused, was at the same time charged with aiding and abetting the two first named in the commission of the offence of criminal breach of trust. There are 66 witnesses in the case which is expected to last a good number of days.

BAKRI-ID HINDU-MOSLEM RIOT.

ABOUT 100 PEOPLE INJURED AT BURHANPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 18.

Reports have reached headquarters from Burhanpur that during the recent Bakri-Id Hindo-Moslem riot, about a hundred people were injured. Feeling is reported to be acute.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN

MOSLEM YOUTH ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

Particulars have reached here of a dastardly but fortunately an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a running train near Pavoor Station on the Tinnevelly-Quilon line.

It transpires that a big boulder was placed on the rails but as this happened during the day the driver noticed the obstruction from a distance and was able to pull up in time. The railway police are said to have succeeded in tracing the culprits who are alleged to be Mahomedan youths of the locality. One of them has been arrested and charged before the magistrate for maliciously attempting to wreck the train. Other accused have absconded.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council yesterday passed the Medical Registration Bill.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

POLICY OF YUAN-SHIH-KAI

JAPANESE PREMIER INTERVIEWED.

On the news of the passing of Yuan Shih-kai Count Okuma the Japanese Premier, was good enough to receive me and express his views upon the late President of the Chinese Republic and upon the situation created by his death, writes the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" at Tokio. Count Okuma was fresh from an audience in which he had laid the decisions of the Japanese Cabinet before the Emperor. He said:—

"I must express my sympathy with China at the death of Yuan Shih-kai. He was one of the greatest of Chinese statesmen. I have known him for twenty years, and throughout that period he has played a foremost part in the relations between China and Japan. And I have a more personal association with him. Many Chinese his followers and disciples, have been students at my University of Waseda, and he even consulted me as to sending one of his sons there. But though an eminent man he made great mistakes during the four years in which he governed China. His first mistake was to proclaim himself Emperor. Japan and England warned him that that would be a grave blunder and would precipitate disturbances. The desire of Japan was to preserve order and maintain peace in the Orient. It is true that we took part in the war and captured Tsingtau, but when Tsingtau surrendered hostilities in the Far East ended. The war has crippled for the time being German influence in the Far East, but the machinery of it remains and it may revive. Disorder in the Far East would be its opportunity, and for that reason we desired peace. Yuan Shih-kai, however, took another view. He thought he had the army with him and could make himself Emperor without provoking serious opposition. He was wrong. The South rebelled, and the movement against him became so strong that he was compelled to abandon the monarchy. His second mistake was not to have resigned, when he cancelled the monarchy. Had he done that peace would have been made and order restored."

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A NEW COURSE.

To my question "What would be the effect upon the situation of Yuan Shih-kai's death?" Count Okuma replied: "That is a difficult matter to discuss. I may illustrate my views by the analogy of Turkey. For 50 years your country protected and helped Turkey, and it might have been expected that Turkey would have displayed gratitude. It was not so. German influence grew, and under the Young Turk party Turkey joined Germany in war with Great Britain. The analogy between China and Turkey is not complete, but it is close enough. The late President was hostile to Japan and did not recognise her good intentions. There was, too, the constant danger that China might incline towards Germany. The death of Yuan Shih-kai gives China an opportunity of a new course. If the new rulers of China follow the road marked out by Yuan Shih-kai, then China's fate will be the fate of Turkey. But if the new rulers change his policy and act in harmony with Japan and England and the Entente Powers, then it will be well with China."

I asked Count Okuma what Japan's policy would be. He answered: "There will be no change in Japan's policy. The Ambassadors of the Entente Powers have conferred together and formulated their views. They have called upon the new President, Li Yuan Hung, and the Premier, Tuan Chi Jui, and ascertained what their views are. They have found that the Ambassadors and the Chinese Government are of one mind on all material points. That is very satisfactory. Tuan Chi Jui seems to have control of the army and to be maintaining order, and it is to be hoped that the Government will now make peace with the South. But in considering China you must always bear in mind the example and the warning of Turkey."

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

I reminded Count Okuma that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had recently found many critics in Japan, some of whom were for abrogating it on the ground that it had exhausted its utility, and others were for revising it, and I asked Count Okuma for an expression of opinion. Count Okuma said:—

"I am convinced that the great majority of the Japanese are strongly in favour of the maintenance of the alliance. Its critics are of two kinds. There are members of the Opposition, who, in Japan as in other countries, think that they must attack the Government anyhow, regardless of patriotism and the good of the country. And there are professors and others who have come under the influence of German culture and who would like to substitute an alliance with Germany for the alliance with England. But these factions represent only a minority. It is quite true that conditions to-day are not precisely identical with what they were when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was concluded, but there is no need for revision, and the alliance must be maintained."

When I left the Premier he observed that "the name of Manchester has been familiar to me, since first I became acquainted with things English, as a symbol of pluck and energy and daring and enterprise. That spirit is to-day represented in Mr. Lloyd George. My final word to the people of Manchester and to the English public in general is that in considering China they should remember the example and the warning of Turkey."

THE OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST: BRITISH TROOPS CLEARING A VILLAGE.

Reproduced from "The Sphere."

The street-fighting in the villages through which the British troops advancd was magnificently sustained by the advancing soldiers who fought with great dash and courage.

FRACAS AT VICTORIA STATION.

A RESERVED CARRIAGE INCIDENT AND ITS SEQUEL.

An unfortunate fracas occurred at Victoria Terminus yesterday morning. It appears that about ten Indian passengers entered a compartment of the Manmad Express at Ghatkoper Station which was labelled "reserved for Europeans." At the instance of a passenger already seated in the compartment they were asked by the guard to leave the compartment but refused to do so, saying that they were within their rights in occupying the compartment. The guard, thereupon, sent for the station-master and asked him to have the Indian passengers removed. The station-master, however, refused to take any action, saying that he had no power to remove these passengers. Upon this the guard locked the door of the compartment.

On arrival at Bori Bunder station the door of the compartment was opened to allow the European occupants of the carriage to depart,—three ladies and a gentleman,—but the Indian passengers were detained, in spite of their protests, for some 13 minutes, it is alleged, while the station police were sent for. One of the passengers, Mr. D. V. Desai, a Shroff in business in Kalbadevi Road and residing at Ghatkoper, attempted to climb out of the window of the compartment. It is alleged that he was seized by the neck by a railway official and forcibly detained till the police arrived when he was dragged with considerable violence to the police station, the other passengers following. Here his friends sent for a doctor, Dr. Popat Prabhuram J.P., on whose examination and representations, Mr. Desai was taken to the Goculdas Hospital for treatment. It is stated that he was detained for two hours in custody at the station, where a charge of unlawfully distracting a railway servant in the execution of his duty was laid against him. Mr. Desai and his companions, on the other hand, are bringing charges against the railway officials of unlawful detention and arrest and assault.

The Traffic authorities of the East Indian Railway at the request of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce are making iinvetigation into the matter of pilferage which takes place at Delhi and elsewhere which is a matter of extreme annoyance to the mercantile community affected thereby.

RESULTS OF COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Examinations by the National Union of Teachers of London were held under the auspices of the Davar's College of Commerce both in the Town Hall of Bombay and the Davar's College Hall under the supervision of Framroz R. Joshi, Esq., J.P., Hon. Magistrate, in April 1916, the results of which as received by this Mail are the following:—

Subject: Book-keeping Intermediate Second Class:—N. S. Waria, and A. Rajaratnam.
Final, Second Class:—A. V. Rao, K. Manjaiya, H. D. U. S. Bishnoi, S. S. A. Quadri, R. K. Shah, W. G. Kanitkar, N. P. Thaker, H. P. Khosla, J. A. Rahim, N. L. Pathak, A. R. Bhusari, N. A. Hoyvoy, J. Ramachandra, R. Gaiya, D. M. Haji Abdul Karim, S. B. Vishnu, K. H. Row, and W. A. Marooti.
Subject: Commercial Law Intermediate First Class:—S. B. Vishnu.
Second Class:V. Hasan, H. P. Khosla, A. Rajaratnam, and J. S. Patel.
Final, First Class:—A. V. Rao, K. Manjaiya, H. D. U. S. Bishnoi, and R. Gaiya.
Second Class:—R. K. Shah, P. I. Patel, and J. Ramachandra.
Subject: Banking and Currency Intermediate Second Class:—R. K. Shah and S. B. Vishnu.
Final, First Class:—A. V. Rao, K. Manjaiya, H. D. U. S. Bishno, and P. I. Patel.
Second Class:—J. F. Fernandez, H. P. Khosla, A. Rajaratnam, J. Ramachandra and R. Gaiya.
Subject: Commercial Correspondence Intermediate First Class:—K. Manjaiya.
Final, First Class:—A. V. Rao and S. B. Vishnu.
Second Class:—H. D. U. S. Bishnoi, R. K. Shah, J. F. Fernandez, A. M. Waghmarae, P. I. Patel, H. P. Khosla, J. Ramachandra, and R. Gaiya.
Subject: Shorthand Speed, Final, First Class:—M. E. Bharucha, Y. S. Mathare and G. N. Marathe.
Second Class:—S. M. Cooper.
Subject: Shorthand Theory, Final, Second Class:—Maganlal Purshotamdas Patel.
Subject: Theory and Practice of Commerce Intermediate, First Class:—H. D. U. S. Bishnoi, R. K. Shah, A. M. Wagmarae, A. Rajaratnam, and S. B. Vishnu.
Second Class:—G. S. Sashittal.
Final, First Class:—A. V. Rao, K. Manjaiya, and R. Chaiya.
Second Class:—P. I. Patel, H. P. Khosla and J. Ramachandra.
Subject: Commercial Arithmetic, Final First Class:—Kanakatti Manjaiya.

Mr. J. Renton Denning, Secretary, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, has been deputed by the Delhi Government to draw up a report and furnish particulars in connection with the industries of the Delhi Province for the information of the Indian Industries Commission which will assemble in October next under the presidency of Sir Thomas Holland.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 18.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be 2nd-Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch), O. M. Martin, M. H. B. Lethbridge, J. H. Drammond, L. R. Fawens, R. N. Reid, E. F. Rawlins, H. Grose Hodge, A. J. Mainwaring, W. G. Thapp, L. N. Bavin, A. R. Wallace, A. F. Reelly.

To be 2nd-Lieutenants (Infantry Branch), H. B. Ramsbotham, G. W. Hoggan, G. T. Auston, P. C. Sanderson, P. Teeham, E. F. Lawson, J. E. N. Webb, E. C. Baker, E. M. Jones, J. F. Rontleff, A. E. Knox, G. Murray, A. H. Barnett, L. C. Haskew, T. C. Purman, V. G. Hyde-Smith, J. D. Jackson, H. H. Thompson, J. H. Grace, J. S. Hannah, R. Douglas, J. Almond, N. E. Parry, E. B. Shaw, A. H. C. Jackson, D. L. Campbell, A. L. Monk, D. J. Blomfield, H. C. Stork, A. K. Kemm, T. T. Scott, F. H. Robertson.

Major-General J. M. Stewart who was promoted to the rank for distinguished service in field, is absorbed into the establishment of Major-Generals.

Captains N. C. Buckley, M. R. C. Macwatters, W. H. Hamilton, J. Cunningham, and H. Falk, all I.M.S., are promoted to the rank of Majors.

Jemadar Genl. Amir, Northern Waziristan Militia, has been awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal for gallantry.

Captain W. K. Green, Surma Valley Light Horse, has been given Volunteer Officer's Decoration.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. Anderson, E. W. Hulton and W. C. Perrill are appointed temporary Lieutenants.

BENGAL DOUBLE COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

In a circular to the press Dr. S. K. Mullick states that the military authorities have appointed Col. Tanner, Commanding 127th Baluchis, Officer-in-Charge of the double company of Bengalees. Dr. S. K. Mullick has already offered his recruits. They will be examined in batches. A medical officer is to be appointed almost immediately. The spirit of the recruits is splendid. Monetary consideration has been at a discount, tthe men coming forward belong to educated classes and are well connected.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MR. MAZUMDAR GETS MAJORPTY OF VOTES,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW,, Aug. 18.

The final recommendations for the presidentship of the Lucknow Congress received so far give the majority of votes to the Hon. Mr. Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Bombay, Bengal Berar, the Punjab and Burma have voted for him; Madras for Mr. Govindraghava Iyer and the Central Provinces for Mr. Vijayaraghava Charier.

The Bihar Committee meets on the 19th and the United Provinces Committee on the 22nd instant for making the final recommendation. The Reception Committee meets to consider the final recommendations on the 27th August.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

At the share market to-day there was some activity in jute mill scrip, the biggest turn-over being in Auckland and Standard which both advanced several points. Fort Gloster ruled steady. Coal shares attracted more attention and fully maintained their position. Bhulanbararee advancing to Rs. 37. In other directions there was not much business reported. Following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 845, 846; Bhalgora 26-4; Bhulanbararee 36-12, 37; Burrakur 23-8, 23-12; Borra (ord) 10 to 10-6; Bhusick 15-12; Gopalichack 8-8; Imperial 7-8; Lakurka 22-8; Parasea 14-12; Pench River 12-12, 12-14; Parasea 14-12; Pench River 12-12, 12-14; Nondal (ord) 6-6 to 6-10; Ondal (pref) 97; Samla Kendra 12; Seeterampur 15.

Jute:—Aucklad (ord) 181 to 184; Barnagore (ord) 91, 92; Belvedere (ord) 329; Budge Budge (or) 395, 396; Clive (ord) 132; Dalhousie (ord) 264, 265; Delta (ord) 387; Empire (ord) 37-10, 37-12; Fort Gloster (ord) 409; Fort William (ord) 137 to 140, 137, 138; Gosdalpara (ord) 543 to 550; Kamarhatty (ord) 335; Kanknarrah (ord) 457, 458; Northbrook (ord) 31-4; Samrugger 20; Standard (ord) 318 to 325.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 51, 51-4; Allahabad Bank (ord) 325; Burn and Co. 150; Calcutta Tramways 99; Darjeeling Himalayan Railways (pref) 121 x.d., Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 22-12 to 21-8; Howrah Juto 5 per cent. (deb) 100.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-8 to Rs. 75-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-12.

POLICE COURT ETIQUETTE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had occasion to go to the local Police Court the other day. On a case being called for hearing a pleader rose and said he appeared on behalf of the accused. The Magistrate thereupon rather loudly asked, "What is your name?" I thought at first the question was addressed to the accused but the pleader's answer told me it was meant for him.

This reminds me of an amusing story which is related of the English Bar. A famous English judge not knowing the name of counsel appearing before him, asked his clerk—but unfortunately rather loudly—to inquire. The clerk told counsel that the judge desired to know his name. The reply given in a very loud voice so as to be heard by the judge was "my name is Jones; and now, Mr. Clerk, if you don't mind, what is the name of the judge?"

No one denies that it is not possible for the magistrates to know the names of all advocates appearing before them, but, in my opinion, the proper way to find them out is not to ask the advocate "Who are you?" or "What is your name?" but to ask their own clerks. This is the etiquette of the Bench and is observed in the High Court here as well as in other civilized countries. Apparently it is different in the Police Courts.—Yours, etc.,

LEX.

(Continued from Column 6.)

use of troops, have had largely to do with this result. Among Vernacular sales, the publication of the First Book of the Imitation of Christ in Marathi, already alluded to, has caused a material addition this year to the sales of Marathi devotional books.

The Rev. H. Lloyd Arnould, moving the adoption of the report, praised the work done by the Society and also paid a tribute to the trouble taken by the Rev. J. H. Lord, Honorary Secretary.

The Rev. Father Barton seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Bishop, addressing the meeting, said the presence there that evening of clergymen of all denominations was an excellent testimony to the work done for the Church by the Society and the value of which work nobody disputed. He wanted a forward policy to be adopted and urged that there should be a flood of vernacular literature. He appealed for generous contributions to the funds of the Society which he said, was doing excellent work.

S. P. C. K.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge was held yesterday at the Cathedral Girls School, Bombay; the Right Reverend Dr. E. J. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, presiding. After the prayers had been said, the Rev. J. H. Lord, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch, read the progress report of the Branch, in the course of which it was stated:—

The report for the past year can claim, in spite of the adverse circumstances prevailing through the war, to be a distinctly favourable one.

Proceeds of sales in the Depot have again exceeded in amount those of the previous year, amounting to Rs. 9,498-8-6 during the year under review, as against Rs. 8,299-15-1 in 1914.

The Balance Sheet of Assets and Liabilities exhibits a balance of Rs. 8,200-0-2 in favour of Assets, which, compared with the same of last year (Rs. 7,880-4-11), shows an increase in favour of Assets amounting to Rs. 319-11-3.

Under the head of subscriptions and donations, the sum of Rs. 390 has been received during the year under notice. Receipts by Church offertories during the same period have amounted to Rs. 570-7-3.

A special event of the year, under the head of Vernacular work has been the completion of the printing of the long-expected miniature edition of the Marathi Book of Common Prayer. Hardly second in importance to, and one in kind with, the last-mentioned work, has been the appearance, during the year under review, of a first edition of the Gujarati Book of Common Prayer.

The following works mentioned in last year's report as nearly ready for publication have during the past year been issued:—(i) A Marathi translation of Book I of the Imitation of Christ, translated by the Rev. N. V. Tilak of the American Congregational Mission. (ii) A Second Edition of Dr. Maclear's Shilling Class Book of Old Testament History, in Marathi. (iii) A Second and Enlarged Edition (500 copies) of a Gujarati Church Hymnal, prepared by the Rev. L. Hari.

The following Marathi works are still in course of preparation: (i) The Christian Fathers, by the Rev. G. G. Perry. It was found necessary to make a fresh translation of this work. (ii) Book II of the Imitation of Christ. (iii) Commentary on (i) The Book of Revelation and (ii) The Epistles of S. John in the series of Indian Church Commentaries. (iv) Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles, in the same series. The Rev. Canon Joshi is engaged on the translation of this volume. (v) The Marathi Church Hymnal.

A very noticeable increase has taken place during the year under review in the output of publications from the Book Depot, especially in respect of English books. Large demands for Hymn Books and Common Prayers bound together with Hymns, for the

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

RIGHT APPLICATION OF SOCIALISM.

THE CO-OPERATION OF THE FUTURE.

By Captain J. W. Petavel.

Everyone wants to know the main facts of the industrial question that we hear spoken of on all sides nowadays alike in India, determined now to take a place among the manufacturing countries of the world, and in Britain, where despite the pre-occupations of the present we are obliged to give some thought to the great question of to-morrow: the question of employment when the war is over and of what is to happen to our returning soldiers. We hear people saying, that we shall have to adopt "Socialistic measures," adding heroically that they are prepared to do that if it is necessary. It is interesting therefore to have a fairly clear idea of what Socialism is and the word is used to express so many things that it badly needs some explanation. The late Lord Salisbury is given credit for having said that we are all Socialists now-a-days but that of course is in one sense only of the word.

The really essential and fundamental thing in Socialism is that it is a system under which the State would make it its business to equip everybody with the best means to do some useful work and divide the total produce among the producers. To put it in other words that answer some obvious objections: it is a system under which anybody would be able to purchase anything he wanted paying for it by his labour—which can be done very well, with the help of modern methods, if the various industries producing the different necessaries of life are under one management. Anyone who wanted much would have only to keep steadily working at one branch so as to become skilful, and even the casual labourer would be able to obtain the necessaries of life if he would give his labour where it was wanted. No one has ever contested that the fundamental idea of Socialism is right and it would evidently solve our problems.

But unfortunately human nature puts twists into things that are straight and makes them crooked. We have not only Socialism but Socialists and Socialists will not hear of applying this plan except to whole nation at once: to the willing and unwilling alike: so they have rendered the very word hateful. And to make the very worst of a bad job they propose the State taking over everyone's private property that comes under the heading of capital.

WORLD TURNING TOWARDS SOCIALISM.

Still, however in spite of Socialists the world is turning towards Socialism. Why? There is a very clear answer to that question and it is interesting to know it.

Individualism has had its time. It has brought about great progress, but now, to put things figuratively, it has worked loose in its bearings, and no longer runs at all steadily. It is really the absence of any system; economic anarchy as Socialists never tire of telling us. Its virtue was that it gave people of character and energy the greatest chance of being the masters of their own destinies and of becoming leaders of men and winners of great prizes. It furnished therefore the true incentive to progress. But it is no good as a system unless people can get work, and unless there is abundant demand for enterprising people to supply.

But inventors go on perfecting labour-saving machinery and so diminishing work; also increasing the productive power of industries so that markets are overstocked and opportunities are becoming more and more scarce. The salt of individualism has lost its savour.

As individualism has absolutely failed to equip us to use at all adequately the immense productive power centuries of progress have evolved, and as it is quite unsound on economic theory whereas, economically. Socialism is sound, it is only natural that many people should be saying that there is now no alternative but to try Socialism.

But now we are still sitting on the fence and finding it an uncomfortable place. The sort of Socialism the late British Government indulged in pretty freely contained that which is worst in what Socialists advocate, namely taking the wealth of the rich to benefit the poor, leaving out what is best in it. It is the "broad and easy way" that leads nowhere.

For an example of the right application of Socialism we must go to Switzerland. The Swiss have organised their unemployed in a labour colony that really is a Socialistic organisation. It is designed to produce as many as possible of the necessaries of life for its own workers and to be self-supporting. And it has succeeded. It is self-supporting. It makes even tramps and vagrants into useful workers by suitable organisation. Now the most important thing to understand is this: If we are going as the Swiss have done to apply Socialism just where individualism is not working, leaving it alone where it is working and people are asking for nothing else there is no need to wait for the State to start. If people will only take the trouble to understand this clearly we shall soon have something done. It is the point for people who mean business, for those who want to do their duty to our returning soldiers and the Indian middle classes and other suffering classes in India to concentrate upon.

CO-OPERATION.

We have already stores selling all kinds of articles; let us just go a step further and have an industrial organisation under strong management producing the most necessary ones and we shall have the essential principle of Socialism; the nucleus of an organisation in which people will be able to obtain what they want, paying by their labour.

Co-operation is moving in that direction but far too slowly. Its system of movement generally is workable only with people more or less educated up to its altruistic ideas. What we want to solve the problem that faces us now is an organisation—"Neo-co-operative" as we might call it— co-operative in its economic working but managed like an ordinary business, either by the State or by a company. That such an organisation, to revert to our simile, is just what is wanted to tighten up the loose bearings of the individualistic system, co-operators have always realised.

In India besides furnishing the only conceivable solution of the problem of the poorer members of the Anglo-Indian Community, also that of employment for the middle classes, not improbably it might prove to be the industrial system suited to the whole country, the only one suited to it The competitive system of the west is entirely unsuited to the general run of the people of the East, who are neither speculators nor hustlers and production on a co-operative plan is the real system of the old Indian village. Thus India determined to become an industrial country has become thus an object of economic interest to the whole world; as her industrial development will probably be along her old lines only helped by modern methods and she may be the pioneer in the application of what is really good in Socialism. In subsequent articles we shall deal with the question of the application of "neo-co-operation" to various concrete problems.

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OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—While discussing to-day the causes of the inefficiency of the secondary education in this presidency, you have touched the right point in saying that the chief cause is the unreasonable control of the Educational department.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye has already brought to light some of the absurdities of the department. It was expected the department would take a lesson from this exposure. The department, however, is too thick-skinned to be troubled by these mosquito bites. They are going their way as usual.

This is now the season for the annual inspection of schools. A week before visiting any school the inspector sends a notice to the head master informing him of the day of his visit and asking him to keep ready those things which he would inspect on that date. This notice is not this year in its usual form. Besides asking the head-master as usual to keep ready for inspection, the school register, the account books, the voucher-files, and school leaving certificates the Inspector has asked the headmaster to keep for his inspection the question and answer papers of the last annual examination.

Now, there can not be much objection to present the question papers if the inspector wants to convince himself that the proper standard is kept up for the examination. But to ask the headmaster to present the answer papers is both humiliating and absurd. If the Inspector wants to see what sort of boys are promoted to higher classes he is welcome to see the result. But to insinuate that the results are not honestly got up is extremely provoking. If the department cannot trust their headmasters even to this extent, they should stop their work and hand it over to the Police-Inspector who will certainly do it better.

I wonder if they have seen the absurdity of the order. In a big school in Poona or Bombay the number of these papers will be more than 10,000 and these papers if filed one over the other, the height of the file will be nearly 80ft. The annual examinations of many schools are held in February and the department is asking the headmaster to spare for six months some valuable room in his school house for preserving this rubbish that it may be easy for the Inspector to carry out his investigation work. Goodbye to all sound education till more mutual confidence is developed between the headmasters and the department.—Yours etc.,

A TEACHER.

THE SUBMARINE MINE-LAYER.

STORY OF THE CAPTURE.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION.

In one of the basins at a dockyard on the south-east coast, floating in its placid if somewhat murky waters, lay a British trophy of the great war. As I saw it, writes the Naval correspondent of "The Times" it looked almost a toy so small was it compared with the many other sea craft around. It was freshly and brightly painted, the light grey of the hull and superstructure contrasting with vermilion handrails, and two black-japanned spheres in brass mountings placed on the deck, one before and the other abaft the conning tower. From the slender mast which rose in the middle of the latter hung two ensigns, the naval emblem of Britain above that of Germany—a significant token of capture. This pretty little vessel, its new paint and varnish glistening in the sun, seemed too innocent, too guileless. to be what it really had been, a sower of death and destruction to warship and peaceful merchantman alike—a German submarine mine-layer.

"SOMETHING SUSPICIOUS."

One day in April last a British destroyer which distinguished herself in the Heligoland Bight affair was patrolling somewhere off the East Coast. It was flat calm and rather hazy, and a sharp lookout was kept against the possibility of an enemy submarine turning up, the gun's crew standing by their 4in. on the forecastle. However, nothing unusual happened until about noon, when something suspicious was reported in sight through the mist. Even if, as was likely, it was one of our own submarines, it was well to be cautious, and course was altered to make a closer inspection. The numerous shoals about made navigation a ticklish matter, but the commander of the destroyer knew the locality well, and with his lead going steered straight for the stranger. When this took definite shape, it was made out to be a submarine of odd and unusual type. The destroyer had now got to within a quarter of a mile of the craft. She had already gone to quarters, and the gun, loaded with a lyddite shell, was trained on the enemy. Through his megaphone the commander summoned the Germans to surrender. The order was understood, for the crew of the submarine held their hands up. A boat was lowered from the destroyer, and dispatched in charge of her sub-lieutenant to bring off the crew. When the boat had got within a few yards, the captain of the submarine gave a sharp order, and all the men except himself plunged into the water and swam towards the boat crying "Kamerad! Kamerad!" Seeing that they were all provided with lifebelts, the sub-lieutenant told the captain that no one would be picked up until he had himself surrendered. This was sufficient to bring him off and when he and his men been taken into the boat, they were brought to the destroyer, where they had their needs attended to. As the boat was returning again, another man suddenly came out of the submarine, rushed along the deck, and jumping overboard swam rapidly away. Simultaneously six or seven violent explosions occurred, and it was clear that he had made an at tempt to destroy the vessel

HAZARDOUS TASKS.

To examine the extent of the damage the sub-lieutenant, at some risk, and protected by a gas mask, descended through the conning tower hatch. He found that the boat had been badly holed, and had about 2ft. of water in her. It was also discovered that she carried 12 mines, all of which were on board, but no torpedoes. Two of the mines had been broken adrift from their fastenings by the explosions. A further report satisfied the authorities that that it might be possible to bring in the vessel, but the operation was made dangerous by the mines, especially the two which had been released and were bumping about in the bottom of the submarine, liable to explode at any moment. A gallant officer, who has since received the Distinguished Service Cross went down in a diving dress, and after two days' work secured the mines. As he was unable to remove the horns, however, the work of salvage was still not without hazard. The business was eventually accomplished and the submarine brought safely into harbour and docked. Her ensign is no doubt, a much-prized trophy in the destroyer, and the machine-gun, which formed her sole armament, is also preserved as a memento of the event.

THE MINES.

Then there were cramped quarters for the 18 persons who formed the crew, including the commander, the only commissioned officer on board the engineer and navigator both being petty officers. Storage batteries, petrol tanks, and stores also occupied this part of the vessel, and then about one-third of her to the bows was given up entirely to the mines. These were stowed in six chutes, two in each, one above the other. The mines were spherical in shape, and with the sinking apparatus weighed about 16cwt. each, the charge consisting of 280lb. of T.N.T. It is said that the cost of each mine is about £180. The method of exploding these mines, by means of horns, and the apparatus by which on being dropped they are automatically anchored at fixed depth has already been explained in "The Times." Two of the mines have now been placed on the upper deck, for inspection, one of them occupying the position before the conning tower set apart for the mounting of the machine-gun when it was brought up from below for use.

GERMAN SUBMARINE MINEN-LAYER U. C.5.

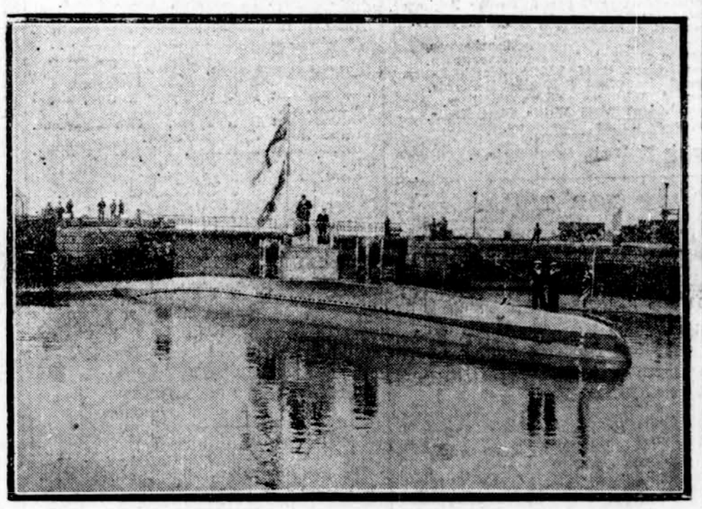

Photo by "Central News."

CAPTURED IN APRIL LAST OFF THE EAST COAST.

The phote shows the minelayer in the dockyard basin of the Temple Pier, with the British Naval Ensign flying over the German flag.

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THE MEHTA MEMORIAL FUND.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Much has been said and written of the services rendered to his country, by Sir Pherozeshah; more perhaps, than has even been said of other departed patriots. Is it not meet that that wholesome admiration which is professed by Indians should lead them to aid in perpetuating his memory? All over India, profound grief was felt at his death. Has all India contributed as lavishly as it should have done towards his Memorial? At that great memorial meeting it is said that fifteen thousand people assembled in the Congress Mandap to mourn his loss. If only all these were to give their share, however small, would it not make a considerable sum? Look at the Kitchener Memorial Fund and how speedily such a large sum has been collected. Our people complain of the drain on their purses because of the various local charities afoot and because of the war, but they should take the example of Great Britain and her people to whom the war and its consequences are much nearer home and how splendidly they have come forward to perpetuate the memory of their great hero. What Lord Kitchener's loss means to the Army, Sir Pherozeshah's loss means to our politics, for now, more than ever is his loss felt and in years to come, too, his place will remain unoccupied, for where and when again shall we find such a personality? Friends and foes alike have expressed in all sincerity, that he should have lived long enough, at least, to have aided in the re-adjustment of India after the war. Those men, whose ambition was to be associated with Sir Pherozeshah's name, and who shone, though dimly by borrowed light, they should be the foremost in erecting to him a memorial be fitting his name and the position he occupied in the hearts of his people. It is, indeed, a sad thing to notice, that, for the memorial of the greatest Indian, there should be the need of appealing to the people of India.—Yours, etc.

M. K. W.

Bombay, 15th August, 1916.

DR. MACKICHAN THEN AND NOW.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Mackichan in his Convocation address has made a proposal of handing over the First Year's Course to schools. He seems to have relied on the notion that the public have a short memory and that they are not likely to remember what passed in 1888. An Arts Committee was appointed then which goes by the name of the Telang Committee after the late Mr. Kashinath T. Telang. Dr. MacKichan formed an important member of it, and was the first signatory of the report. The Committee suggested notable changes in the Arts curriculum which were afterwards carried out. Before 1888 the College Course was only of three years. Dr. MacKichan of 1888 answers so precisely and so effectively Dr. MacKichan of 1916 that I am tempted to quote here in extenso an important paragraph of the report of the Telang Committee:—

"The Committee is of opinion that it is desirable to extend the course for the B. A Degree so as to make it one of four years. (The italics are in the original.) It is true that since the establishment of our University our course for the B.A. Degree has always been one of three years. But it is within the knowledge of some of us that, at least as far back as 1870, the question was raised whether it was not expedient to spread it over four years. The rule which has hitherto been in force, therefore, has not always been accepted without demur, and the Committee would add that before the foundation of this University the course of collegiate or higher education in this Presidency was a course extending over four years. Again the sister Universities of Calcutta and Madras, it is not unworthy of note, have always insisted on a four years' course. But what is still of greater importance is that the existing conditions of educated society in this Presidency seem to justify and call for this change. The weight of college opinion is decidedly in favour of it and the Committee is in agreement about its expediency being so great as to amount almost to its necessity. It is reasonable to anticipate much better results from our University education if a change is made which will afford opportunities for a somewhat wider culture than is enforced at present, which will give more time for digesting and assimilating the positive knowledge acquired at a college and which will keep our under-graduates twelve months longer under the influence of academical associations and surroundings."

Then Dr. Mackichan struggled hard to keep under-graduates a year longer under the influence of academical associations. Now he wants to send them away and keep them a year more at school in the VIII standard It would be a mistake to ignore Dr. Mackichan's part in bringing about reforms inaugurated by Lord Curzon He enthusiastically joined the majority in signing the University Commission's report. So far as I have known, the Universities' Act made recognition of Colleges very stringent and laid down one or two propositions which have been adhered to since then. They were:—

(1) The High School should have nothing to do with the Collegiate education.

(2) Second grade colleges should be discouraged. About 25 second grade colleges were abolished by the different Universities of India.

(3) Only first grade colleges or second grade colleges which will transform themselves into first grade colleges within a reasonable period of time should be allowed.

Now Dr. Mackichan veers round and wants to hand over the First Year's course to schools a thing which is entirely repugnant to the policy of the Universities consistently followed for the last twelve years.

Dr. Mackichan is ever progressive. Is he consistent? Secondary education is defective and ineffecient. Would the transfer of the First Year's course improve secondary education? Has Dr. Mackichan any idea of the pressure on secondary schools even as they are and the number of students refused admission every year by them? Does he know that they can admit only limited numbers of students? No doubt colleges are frightfully overcrowded, specially the Wilson College and the Ferguson College. But the proper remedy is to open a college or two in Bombay and relieve undue pressure on the Wilson College, just as the New Poona College is doing so far as Poona is concerned.

Dr. Mackichan desperate remedy is quite dangerous. To take a familiar instance, if second class carriages are overcrowded there is no use driving some of the passengers into third class compartments which are already packed full. Have more rolling stock: open new colleges at convenient centres. That is the only remedy for the evil of congestion of colleges.—Yours, etc.,

EDUCATION.

A STANDING GRIEVANCE IN BOMBAY TRAM CARS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Please publish the following in your valuable paper.

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Hoping that the suggestion, if found practicable, would be carried out by the tramway authorities.—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, Bombay, Aug. 13th, 1916.

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CASUALTY LIST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

KILLED.

Lieut R Appleyard, Sherwoods.
Lieut G H Fearnley-Whittingstall, Northumberlands.
Lieut R H Fletcher, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E W Fowler, Warwicks.
Captain P S Fraser-Tyler, Field Artillery.
Lieut E H Fryer, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major G Hallam-Botham, Northumberlands.
Captain J G Hurd-Wood, Middlesex.
Lieut A D G O Kerr, Middlesex.
Lieut A S Lloyd, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L C T Manlove, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut V K Mason, Suffolks.
Lieut H Quarry, Field Artillery.
Lieut N M Vickers, Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain W B Pepper, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captain W J Alderman, West Kents.
Captain W M V Banbury, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut T Beck, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut L P Bevis, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut T S Blakeley, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H A Braendle, Lancashi Fusiliers.
Major C J B Bridgewater, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut J L C Brown, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Buchanan, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H N Collier, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut M de J Creswick, East Kents.
Second-Lieut R H Etchells, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut D F Evans, Londons.
Second-Lieut J T S Evans Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F B Fairham, Manchesters.
Captain H N Forbes, Lancers.
Second-Lieut W K Good, Royal Scots.
Captain J T Gracie, Northumberlands.
Lieut B Graves, Medicals.
Lieut G Gray, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut W H Gregson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A J Hanmer, East Kents.
Second-Lieut T D Harvey, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain E L Higgins, Londons.
Lieut C H Humphreys, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W F Hunter, Irish Regiment.
Captain E M Jackson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W F Jones, Middlesex.
Lieut T J Kennedy, Inniskillings.
Captain A G Knocker, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut N S Kydd, Field Artillery.
Major-General R P Lee, Engineers.
Lieut J E Leigh, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Martin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Mason, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J D Maxwell, Suffolks.
Captain R A Paget, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain L E Parson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S Penny, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R P Phipps, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J L Radford, Sherwoods.
Lieut S E Sale, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Seldon, Liverpools.
Lieut F H Sims, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut D T Sloan, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F W Smith, Artillery.
Lieut J W C Stares, Hampshires.
Captain P Stephens, Dublins.
Lieut A C Stock, East Kents.
Second-Lieut D C Sykes, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut H Tupper, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut C Wallis, Londons.
Second-Lieut R W West, Manchesters.
Captain C St. G Wheeley, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C M White, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut E A S White, Bedfords.
Lieut J Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Willis, East Kents.
Major F Wilson, Engineers.

MISSING.

Captain N Armit, Royal Scots.
Lieut J G Mackenzie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut M Tallon, Suffolks.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut C I Sandys-Thomas, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut N H Aste, Artillery.
Captain J E Bryant, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H C Davis, Berkshires.
Lieut I Galletly Artillery.
Lieut G S Kaye-Butterworth, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J Moses, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut H L Petrie, Scottish Borderers
Captain A M Robertson, Gordons.
Lieut N A Target, Durhams.
Lieut F W R Turner, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F F Watson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F M Wensley, Lincolns.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A N Falkner, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut C H Langtree, Artillery.
Lieut R J A Palmer, Wiltshires.
Lieut M T Vaughan-Lewes, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G H G Anderson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C V Bacon, Engineers.
Captain W M Benton, Manchesters.
Captain G Beaumont, Duke of Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut J S Bottrill, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut L A G Bowen, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C E Carroll, East Surreys.
Captain G D Cowan, Royal Scots.
Captain E M Cunningham, Duke of Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut J Cunningham, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut A J Davis, Londons.
Second-Lieut R C Dolbey, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut-Colonel J G Dooner, Artillery.
Lieut. R D Geach, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut L A Hall, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut C B Hayes, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J G Heard, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D J Hepburn, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut C Hodgson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J T Holmes, Artillery.
Captain F R Hybart, Engineers.
Captain S A Kellagher, Artillery.
Lieut J N Kennedy, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W R Kidd, Dublins.
Captain P A Kirkup, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H E Lambert, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F N S Lampard, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R L Lumsden, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C L B Lyne, Essex.
Second-Lieut P J Lyne, Munsters.
Lieut-Colonel P C Macfarlane, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E V Maclep, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F McNeill, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E C Maskelyne, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut E G Matthews, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut F C W Newman, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut E W Monk, Londons.
Second-Lieut W L Oakes, Durhams.
Major T K Pardoe, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut L A V Lumpton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J M W Poncione, Gordons.
Captain P C Radbourne, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain C S Richardson, Sussex.
Captain W S Ridley, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H Rodwell, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut D G Ross, Royal Scots.
Lieut B H Rothband, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F B Sanderson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F A Schneider, Engineers.
Lieut E I Snodgrass, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S G H Steel, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut P C W Tatton-Tatton, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B W Tyson, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut W M Wace, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut S Waller, Duke of Wellingtons.
Lieut. H D Wilding, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S T Wilkens, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C N C Williams, North Lancs.
Lieut R J Yeatman, Artillery.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut-Colonel A J Addison, York and Lancasters.

MISSING.

Captain A H P Austin, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A E Hague, North Lancs.
Lieut M W Thomas, Artillery.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Brigadier-General V A S Williams, Canadian Infantry, Brigade Headquarters.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Williams, Bedfords, should read, Captain H Williams, Bedfords.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The following names of British officers appear is casualty lists Nos. 175 and 177, Indian Expeditionary Forces.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Colonel A M Mills, I. A.
Lieut-Colonel R C Bell, I. A.
Captain A Watson, R.A.M.C.

MISSING.

Major E L Maxwell, I A.

MISSING, BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR.

Captain (temporary Major) J M G Buller, I A.

THE G. K. GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND.

The following contributions towards the abovenamed Fund have been received:—Amount previously acknowledge, Rs. 1,04,760-9-8. From Mr. M. K. Ghandhi by sundry collection:—From the Raj Saheb and people of Dhrangadhra State Rs. 2,594-11-3, from among the people of Bhavnagar Rs. 2,500, from among the people of Wankaner Rs. 975-12-5, from among the people of Limbdi Rs. 785-12-0, from H H. The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi Rs. 500, from among the people of Viramgam Rs. 237, from among the people of Wadhwan Camp Rs. 150, from among the people of Gondal Rs. 124-5-4, from Mr. Gopaldass (Pleader) Rs. 101, an unknown friend Rs. 4, Total Rs. 7,972-9-0; H. H. The Chief of Manavadar, Rs. 150; from the people of Bagasra, Rs. 143-4-0; anonymous, Rs. 40; Mr. Waman P. Kelkar, Rs. 25; from the Elphinstone High School Bombay (through Mr. S. P. Varde), Rs. 25; Messrs. Waman, Irani and Co., Rs. 25; an Indian, Rs. 15; Messrs. D. Kasinath and Co. Rs. 10; Mr. Sitaram Balwant Parasnis, State Overseer, Zabua, Rs. 10; and sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 32-8-0. Total Rs. 1,13,208-14-8; less over acknowledged, Rs. 150; Grand Total Rs. 1,13,058-14-8.

The Secretaries intimate that an account has been opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Fund and to request that ladies and gentlemen desirous of subscribing towards it will be so good as to send the amounts of their contributions either direct to the Bank or to Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, at 7-11. Elphinstone Circle, who will give receipts for the same.

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To-morrow (Sunday) is the Last Day of

THANAWALLA, SHROFF & Co.'s

POPULAR SALE

ESTABLISHMENT OPEN TILL 8 P. M. TO-MORROW.

We defy Competition in the following Lines.

BRITISH MADE WHITE SHIRTS.

READY TO WEAR.

We have just received from England two cases containing White Neglige Shirts with four-fold stiff Cuffs and we are offering them at prices which defy competition.

Our Sale Price Rs. 2-6-0 per Shirt.

With Mercerised Soft Fronts in Latest French Designs.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-10 per Shirt.

LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Our Hemstitched white Lawn Handkerchiefs are famous for their excellent washing and wearing qualities. We assure you that it is impossible to get these fine kerchiefs anywhere at our Sale Prices.

Size 17 × 17 Re. 1-10.

Size 18 × 18 Re. 1-12.

Size 19 × 19 Rs. 2-0 per doz.

AMERICAN SOCKS.

There was quite a rush on these Socks last week and we hope to sell off during this Last Week of Our Sale the whole shipment we have received from America. They are in plain shades of White, Green, Blue, Khaki, Grey, etc., and we consider these to be simply Marvellous Value.

Cotton Socks (Black only) 7 ans. Art Silk Socks 11 ans. and Rs. 1-4 per pair.

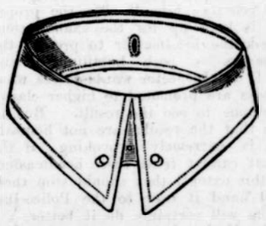
English Pure Silk Socks. Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 1-10 per pair.

BRITISH MADE SILK SCARVES.

Our Stock consists of the very Best English Silk Scarves in the Newest and Latest plain colours, Bandana and Floral Designs.

*The Sale Prices of our Ties will suit all Purses.

SOFT COLLARS—COTTON AND SILK.



Our "Climax" Soft Collars are very popular among Smart Dressed men who are studious of comfort with elegance. We sold double the quantity of these up-to-date collars during the first two weeks of Our Sale, than we had expected.

Our Sale Price. **Cotton Rs. 5. Silk Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 6-6 per doz.**

GILLETTE RAZOR	WALKING STICKS	ENGLISH MADE
with 12 Blades. Usual Price Rs. 15-12. Sale Price Rs. 13-8.	One Rupee and upwards. Umbrellas. Rs. 2-8 and upwards.	Soft Felt Hats. In up-to-date Shades. From Rs. 2 to Rs. 6-4.

AND NUMEROUS OTHER BARGAINS.

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DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

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71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank.

If your **EYES PAIN** or fail to give you normal sight, DO NOT HESITATE to consult us at once.

Our OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL is always on our premises to give advice to purchasers of glasses and examine eyes retinoscopically FREE OF CHARGE.

Our prices are moderate and our stock is of the very best manufacture. All our lenses and frames are guaranteed to be made on scientific measurements and given at shortest notice.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

LU-LU" EYE DROP

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and weak eyes Price Re. 1.

An illustrated essay on the Eye containing full information sent post free on request.

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AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.) Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

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Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

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Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 8—9—0

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did you catch that cold?
Take LYNSOLA
an ideal, cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, dissolves the phlegm and heals the sore spots caused by irritation of the lungs. It is an excellent lung tonic, free from opiates or any injurious drug, and may be safely administered in all ages from infancy upwards. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying.

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"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S"
REAL YAKUTI
CALLED
"YOUTH"
CONTAINS
AMBER. MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It has saved many lives and has become so favourite that some people call it **THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR.** It is **SECOND TO NONE** for **LOST MANHOOD** and **ALL OTHER NERVINE DESEASES.** "YOUTH" requires no recommendation as it is **WELL-KNOWN** to the Public in the whole world.

Price per Bottle.
1 oz. Rs. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.
V. P. P. Extra.

"Lady's Companion."

Most efficacious for Female diseases such as Leucorrhea, Backache, Uterine Diseases and Nervous Debility.

Price per Bottle;
20 Pills Rs. 3, 40 Pills Rs. 5.
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ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

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BRACE UP
TONE UP
WAKE UP

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.
Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.
Get a bottle to-day.

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MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.
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WITH THE DECCAN HORSE.

OFFICER'S STORY OF THE CHARGE.

"DID OUR JOB ALL RIGHT."

An officer of the Deccan Horse, in a letter to his wife in Ireland, gives the following account of the charge of detachments of that regiment and of the Dragoon Guards on Friday, July 14:—

At 6-30 we started our famous ride into the enemy country, every now and then coming under heavy shell fire—shrapnel and high explosive. No one can believe, without seeing, what a state the ground is in; there is not room for a table cloth on any part of the ground there without some part of it touching a shell hole, so you can imagine the regiment galloping over it at full gallop, barbed wire—well cut by shell fire—old trenches, dead bodies, and every sort of *debris* lying in every direction. Words fail me to describe it. That was for about three miles; then full tilt down a steep bank like the Haggard field, but steeper, into a very famous valley, where the shrapnel got worse, as we were spotted by one of their sausage balloons This was soon driven down by the fire of our batteries, which just smothered it with shrapnel.

Here we went through our infantry, who cheered us madly as we galloped by, all wishing us luck. On we went, past the remains of guns and everything—tons of ammunition and abandoned material and dead Huns everywhere; and we passed here an enormous gun they had left behind, so really I suppose it was us that took it. We were under cover here for half a mile, but suddenly, coming out of the valley, we had to turn sharp to the right up another little valley, and here we came under terrific, but rather inaccurate, machine-gun fire from two directions. I cannot tell you anything about casualties, but it was here my chestnut mare was killed. We went about a mile up this valley, and then got some cover under a bank—by "we" all this time I mean the regiment and our British regiment. Here we stopped for 10 minutes, and then we got orders for our squadron to go on as advance guard in a certain direction.

"A GLORIOUS SIGHT!"

It was now about 7-30 in the evening, and there were 24 aeroplanes hovering over us, and one monoplane came down to about 200ft. and fired his machineguns on the Huns just over us—going round and round—the finest sight I have ever seen. Well, we moved out under a heavy fire, and got on about half a mile. During this advance we rounded up eight prisoners, while between us and the British regiment, I suppose, we stuck with sword and lance about 40 of them—a glorious sight. Our men were splendid and didn't want to take any prisoners, but these eight had chucked away their arms, so we couldn't very well do them in. They were simply terrified, and one clung on to my leg and kept calling "Pity! Pity!" his eyes starting out of his head. Poor devil, I pitied him, and we sent him back to the regiment.

We dismounted in a little hollow then and went on on foot through a damn good crop of wheat full of shell holes and dead Huns. Of course, we were creeping on our tummies all the way, as the fire was very hot. At last, after going a quarter of a mile, we got to the flat top of the hill, driving them before us. Here we had to stop, as the ground was being swept by rifle and machine-gun fire, and they were now shelling us heavily. We got our Hotchkiss guns into action, and set to work. By crawling slowly forward we got a field of fire, and could see the Huns plainly and a battery about half a mile ahead. We plugged a few here, and then it happened to get dark, and we had to retire about 300 yards to a better position and dig in for the night. This we did all right, the Huns making a feeble charge as we did it. I was alone at the time with a message, so I left my six rounds at them with my revolver, and they all lay down! However, it was not a healthy spot, and I had to crawl back, and rejoined the squadron. We got our horses, and came back and rejoined the regiment. One shell landed in the middle of us as we mounted! These tin hats are damn good! especially for shrapnel.

ATTACKS DURING THE NIGHT.

Well, we got back, and dug in like blazes. They made two weak attacks during the night, and shelled us all the time, and the star shells they sent up all night were like a firework display—a weird sight. One Boche crawled up to one of our listening posts in the dark, and we shot him, brought him in, but he died soon after. We hung on there till 4 o'clock, put up wire in front of us, and our battery helped us well. Infantry relieved us then; they had just got up. You see, our job was to push on as far as we could and hold the line to give "the feet" time to get up. So we did our job all right.

We then rode back—"but not the six hundred." We were treated to tear shells on the way back—awful sore on the eyes, and my good chestnut horse has both eyes bunged up to-day. Saw more wonderful sights coming back. We got water in the valley we started from, and then rode on back to this field, where we came first from our old camp. Terrible work to-day with the horses, and going through their kits. The divisional general came round last night and congratulated us, and to-day we got congratulations from the Army Commander. Of course, we are all very bucked and proud. We slept sound last night, I can tell you, on the bare ground under the sky. Thank God, it is fine!

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
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We have been often asked the reason for the superiority of ROYAL WEST END cycles and, maybe, you have wondered why discriminating cyclists prefer the same.

Of course there is a reason, and our answer is—because the

ROYAL WEST END

embodying as it does that unique feature—the Royal West End's own value-for-money—and shows, as none other can, the riders' perfect comfort and makes the roughest road a matter of pleasure to ride.

No other cycle enjoys such a popularity and if you wish to know why Royal West End cycles are so much in demand, go through pages 8 to 12 of our list and judge for yourself. It can be had for the mere asking from

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
DEALERS IN VALUE-FOR-MONEY.
Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
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NOSPRINGS: NO VALVES: NO BATTERIES:
Starts in about 8 seconds after lighting.

"THE COOLING KING"
Runs quietly at the rate of about 700 revolutions per minute

Fills a long-felt want.—
For the Home
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A Handsome Ornament
Simple
Substantial
Elegant
Economical
Portable
Cooling
Noiseless
Refreshing
Invigorating.

Weight 15½ pounds.
Price complete with guard Rs. 110 nett.

The above fan is worked on ordinary methylated spirit which is obtainable everywhere. It burns less than an ounce of spirit per hour and when once the tank is filled with 25 ounces of spirit the fan will run for about 38 hours continuously with about 700 revolutions per minute.

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KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
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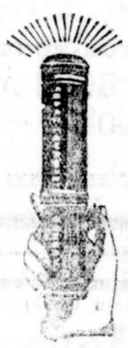

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THE LAW OF NATIONS AT SEA.

ANGLO-FRENCH DECLARATION TO NEUTRALS.

To the United States Ambassador and other neutral representatives in London the Government have presented a memorandum drawn up by the British and French Governments explaining the grounds for the withdrawal of the Declaration of London Orders in Council and the issue of the Order in Council of July 7, which effected "a change in the rules hitherto adopted by his Majesty's Government to govern their conduct of warfare at sea during the present hostilities." The text of this memorandum is now issued as a Parliamentary paper, and is as follows:—

At the beginning of the present war the Allied Governments, in their anxiety to regulate their conduct by the principles of the law of nations, believed that in the Declaration of London they would find a suitable digest of principles and compendium of working rules. They accordingly decided to adopt the provisions of the Declaration, not as in itself possessing for them the force of law, but because it seemed to present in its main lines a statement of the rights and the duties of belligerents based on the experiences of previous naval wars.

As the present struggle developed, acquiring a range and character beyond all previous conceptions, it became clear that the attempt made at London in time of peace to determine not only the principles of law but even the forms under which they were to be applied had not produced a wholly satisfactory result. As a matter of fact these rules, while not in all respects improving the safeguards afforded to neutrals, do not provide belligerents with the most effective means of exercising their admitted rights.

As events progressed the Germanic Powers put forth all their ingenuity to relax the pressure tightening about them and to reopen a channel for supplies: their devices compromised innocent neutral commerce and involved it in suspicions of enemy agency. Moreover, the manifold developments of naval and military science, the invention of new engines of war, the concentration by the Germanic Powers of the whole body of their resources on military ends produced conditions altogether different from those prevailing in previous naval wars.

The rules laid down in the Declaration of London could not stand the strain imposed by the test of rapidly changing conditions and tendencies which could not have been foreseen.

The Allied Governments were forced to recognise the situation thus created, and to adopt the rules of the Declaration from time to time to meet these changing conditions.

These successive modifications may perhaps have exposed the purpose of the Allies to misconstruction; they have therefore come to the conclusion that they must confine themselves simply to applying the historic and admitted rules of the law of nations.

The Allies solemnly and unreservedly declare that the action of their warships, no less than the judgments of their prize courts, will continue to conform to these principles; that they will faithfully fulfil their engagements, and in particular will observe the terms of all international conventions regarding the laws of war; that, mindful of the dictates of humanity, they repudiate utterly all thought of threatening the lives of non-combatants; that they will not without cause interfere with neutral property; and that if they should, by the action of their fleets, cause damage to the interests of any merchant acting in good faith, they will always be ready to consider his claims and to grant him such redress as may be due.

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GERMAN ESTIMATE OF ALLIES' PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes an interesting estimate of the volume and cost of the bombardment of the German lines during the seven days preceding the offensive, from the pen of an engineering expert, who says:

"If we take as the standard of comparison the French offensive in the autumn of 1915, in which in the course of 72 hours, about 900,000 shells of all calibres were fired against the German position, we shall not over-estimate the amount of the munition expended this time (168 hours) by the enemy if we put it at more than 3,000,000 shells."

He refrains from estimating the weight of this munition. "Inasmuch, however," he adds, "as the hurricane fire is chiefly carried out by heavy guns, from 6in. howitzers to 8.4in. mortars, which are still mobile in the field battle, and inasmuch as the French have of late been using 11.6in. mortars, and both the British and the French have had naval guns of the heaviest calibre up to 15.2in. built into their positions, it is possible to estimate the weight of the shells of each kind.

"The 8.4in. shell for instance weighs 2½ cwts, that of the new French 11.6in. 6 cwts., of the French naval gun 14.6in. 10.2 cwts, and of the British naval gun 15.2in. 17.7 cwts. The cost of a shell of an ordinary field gun is about 24s. But in the case of 11.2in. shell, which is by no means the heaviest, it rises to £500, including wear and tear, since the barrel of the gun, which costs about £11,500, can only fire a limited number of shells without losing its trustworthiness."

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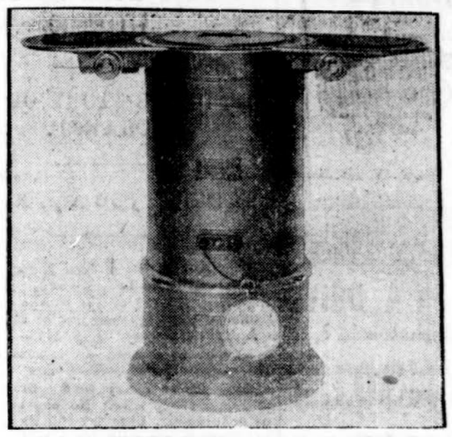

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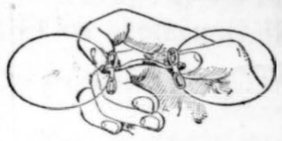

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CHURCH AND STATE.

THE OFFICIAL SCHEME OF REFORM.

Three years ago the Archbishops of Canterbury and York granted the request of the representative Church Council by appointing a committee to consider "what changes are advisable in order to secure in the relations of Church and State a public expression of the spiritual independence of the Church as well as of the national recognition of religion." This body which had Lord Selborne for its chairman and the Bishops of Oxford and Liverpool, the present Master of Balliol, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Lord Hugh Cecil among its twenty-three members, has completed its report, which has been published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in a volume costing half-a- crown.

The committee find that "the Church of England is paralysed in some directions because it has not power to adjust the organisation and the rules and manuals of worship which it inherits from past centuries to the deeply changed conditions of the present day," and they "submit that the time has come to arrange the relations of Church and State on a more elastic and rational basis." They hold that the solution must be found in securing to the Church liberty to perform the functions which it alone is competent to undertake. This, in the opinion of some members of the committee, is only to be obtained by the pathway of Disestablishment, but the report itself treats the problem as one of "how to secure a due measure of spiritual independence on the basis of Establishment." While extending the sphere of ecclesiastical self-government, it endeavours "at the same time to provide a means by which full powers of scruting criticism, and veto are reserved to the State."

A CHURCH COUNCIL.

It is pointed out that the changes proposed in the report represent "a much less complete measure of freedom than is already claimed and possessed by the Church of Scotland," but the committee think it right to note that "the Church of England does not represent the mind of the English people as fully as the Established Church of Scotland represents the mind of Scotland." And it is observed that recognition of the veto of the State does not involve the sacrifice of spiritual independence, since "in the last resort, the Church may, at the cost of Disestablishment assert its inherent rights."

The main feature of the scheme is that a Church Council should be established, to consist of three houses—bishops, clergy, and laity. In the House of Clergy the parochial clergy would have a majority, while for the House of Laity a system of representation is suggestion, with special measures for securing that "not less than five per cent." of its members shall be drawn from the working classes, and that there shall be an infusion of University teachers and students. Special provisions are recommended so as to preserve the uncontrolled powers of the bishops in regard to all matters of doctrine and any legislative measure affecting formularies of services must be initiated in the House of Bishops.. This provisiion is criticised in a special memorandum by Lord Parmoor, who points out that, according to the Tweentieth of the Thirty-nine Articles, "Our Church Hath Power to Decree Rites and Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith." Lord Parmoor writes:—

The practical question arises, In what form can the Church conveniently meet to decree rites and ceremonies and authority in controversies of faith? The meeting must be one in which laymen have their appropriate representation, and I cannot assent to the view that apart from a representation of laymen, either bishops or clergy or the Houses of Convocation should be regarded as having exclusive authority in this all-important question.

Lord Parmoor evidently regards the concrete scheme as being in conflict with the Committee's formal declaration that "when we are pleading for the restoration of autonomy to the Church, we mean the Church and not only the clergy."

FAULTS OF THE CHURCH.

As to the method in which the State's control over the legislation of the Church Council should be exercised, it is proposed that every measure passed by that body should be reviewed by a special Committee of the Privy Council.

If the measure was deemed to require Parliamentary sanction, both the measure and the report should then be forthwith laid before the Houses of Parliament. The measure would lie upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament for forty days. If the report of the Ecclesiastical Committee recommended that the King's Assent should be given to the measure, then, at the end of the forty days the measure would be submitted for the Royal Assent, unless during the forty days a resolution should be carried in either House of Parliament directing that the measure should not be so submitted. If, on the other hand, the report should have recommended that the measure should not be submitted for the Royal Assent at the end of the forty days the measure would be removed from the tables of the two Houses, and not further proceeded with, unless during the forty days a resolution should be carried in both Houses of Parliament directing that the measure should be submitted for the Royal Assent.

There is some interesting matter contained in the Reservations and Appendices signed by various members of the Committee. Mr. Douglas Eyre considers it "essential for the Church frankly to claim the power, subject to the constitutional safeguards referred to in the Report, to make complete and effective re-arrangements in connection with ecclesiastical property and the conditions of its tenure, and also in connection with patronage. "He adds the opinion that "the Church had far better make up its mind, . . . before Parliament is approached, that it needs an entire reconstruction." Mr. H. E. Kemp supplies a memorandum on the aloofness of the working classes from the Church, which he finds partly accounted for by the conviction that "it is the moral policeman used in the temporal interests of the propertied classes" and that "the moral teaching of the Church is against progress."

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The suffering and misery of worn-out, weary women banished and life made joyous.

Where is there a woman who has not heard it said that if a man had to endure half the ailments, pains and anxieties that a woman suffers from time to time he would die under the strain. This very probably is true, women owing to the delicacy of their organic construction do suffer acutely, in some cases at intervals, in other cases for the greater part of their life.

While a good deal of this suffering in women is difficult to account for, still a very great deal of it is simply and solely due to weakened kidneys and bladder, both of which organs are subject to greater strain and more liable to derangement in a woman than in a man. Women, further, suffer considerably because, from an altogether disproportionate amount of modesty, they prefer to suffer in silence rather than to make their condition known to others, even of their own sex, on such matters.

Sometimes their suffering becomes so acute that they are driven to search diligently for something which will bring even temporary relief. Fortunately many women use sound common sense and their own judgment in regard to the treatment of their peculiar ailments.

"I suffered terribly with kidney and bladder weakness, and rheumatic pains for over ten years. The sufferings I went through were a trial. I became very depressed and absolutely unfit for anything, even my household duties. Knifelike pains seemed to catch me in the back; at times they would come on so severe as to make me quite helpless. I was really in a very bad state. I tried anything and everything I heard of, different remedies and treatments of all kinds, but nothing seemed to do me any good.

"I had heard a good deal about De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills and what a wonderful remedy they were for suffering womankind, so I decided to get a box and give them a trial. The results were most astonishing, gravel and sediment were brought away after the first two doses, and I got wonderful relief. I persevered with the pills and I gradually got brighter and better day by day. They completely cleared away the bladder pain and kidney trouble, and the rheumatism that I had completely left me. This is now a year and a half ago and I have not had the slightest twinge of pain since. DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, in my case, have proved a veritable Godsend for they have absolutely cured me. Knowing how much good they have done me

MRS. WYKES (from photo).

know, I have been the means of bringing relief to a great many women who suffered as I did. They worked a splendid cure in my case and I shall always gladly recommend them wherever I go. My health continues to be very good."

Another lady living quite near to Mrs. Holt was similarly afflicted. At No. 23, Victoria Street, Nuneaton, lives Mrs. Wykes who was suffering in a similar way to Mrs. Holt. "For over eleven years," says Mrs. Wykes, "I suffered with terrible kidney trouble, and most acute backache pains. At various times through this long period of suffering I have been in a very bad condition, pains striking me across the back and loins; to stoop was torture and every action was a trouble. It was just as if a vice had got hold of me and was screwing me up. I tried many remedies, first one and then another recommending me to different things, but nothing seemed to touch my case. During the early part of 1913 I heard of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and I determined to give them a trial, I am

De Witt's proved a veritable Godsend. They absolutely cured me.

I have been able to speak most highly of them, and am very pleased to be able to recommend them to other women who suffer as I did."

Mrs. Holt, the lady in question, who lives at 20, Windsor Street, Nuneaton, was cured about Christmas, 1912, now over three years ago. On April 18th, 1916, she said, "I can gladly confirm all that I have said previously about the wonderful efficacy of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Not only did I derive such prompt relief from them, but through letting other like sufferers

relief, and I am pleased to say that I have done so, because for the past 12 months I have been absolutely clear of my old complaint and have not had the slightest trace of any kind of backache."

Nearly three years afterwards—April, 1916—Mrs. Wykes said, "De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills did me permanent good, there is not the slightest doubt about that; I always recommend them with a strong feeling of gratitude for what they have done for me."

Here is the testimony of two women who have known, each a different kind of case, but in both cases the same organs—weakened kidneys—were at the bottom of it.

Many people have kidney trouble and do not know it and would be glad to know how they could recognise whether they really have any form of kidney trouble. Here are the ways to tell: Have you a nasty taste in your mouth the first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body, have you constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break?" These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

Suffering men and women should always bear in mind that to cure any kind of kidney or bladder trouble you must positively make sure that your remedy does really touch the kidneys and bladder. Whatever remedy you use must pass right through the kidneys and bladder, and not through the bowels, as most kidney pills do. When you see the urine changes to a muddy bluish colour—a feature which distinguishes De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills from all other kinds—you know, beyond all doubt, that they have put their healing touch on the right spot—the kidneys and the bladder. These wonderful pills, going straight to the kidneys give such amazingly quick relief every time. They are gentle and yet penetrating, searching yet soothing, and a permanent cure follows in almost every case. You can understand that when a proved remedy, such as De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, have penetrated right into every crevice of the kidneys and bladder, carrying their healing properties with them. It is only common sense to believe you will get just the same benefit as did Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Wykes if you give them a fair trial.

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS, while so searching and penetrating in their effects, contain no poisons or harmful ingredients. They are guaranteed to be positively harmless to the most delicate man, woman or child. They are made and packed entirely by machinery, and are untouched by human hands.

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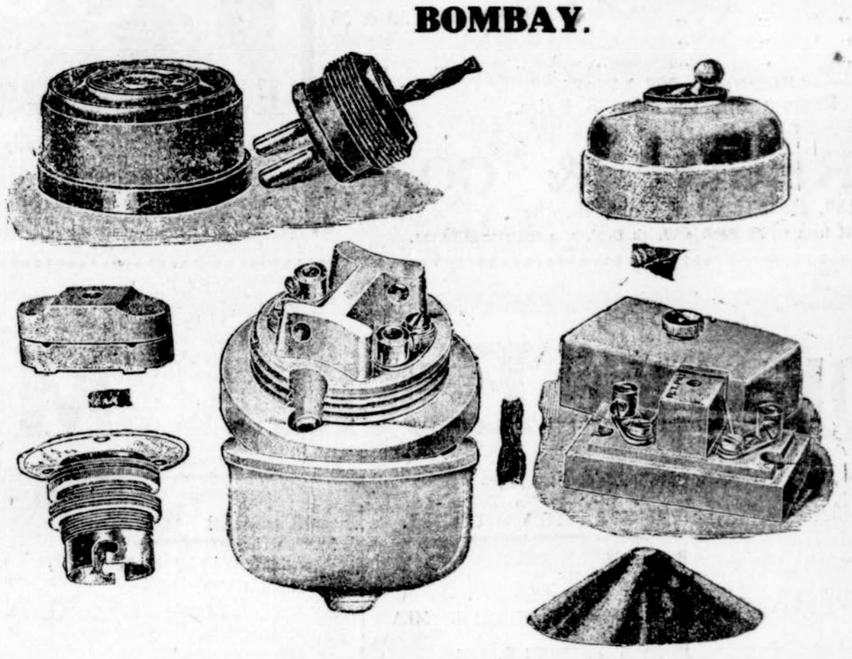

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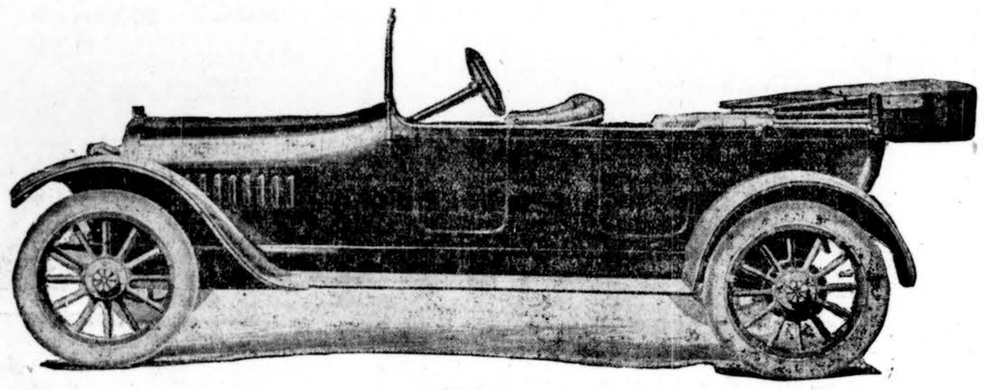

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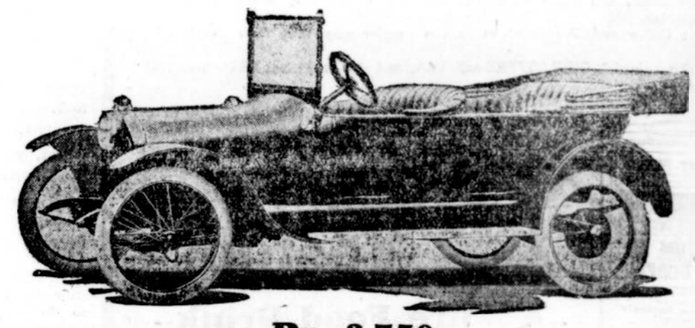

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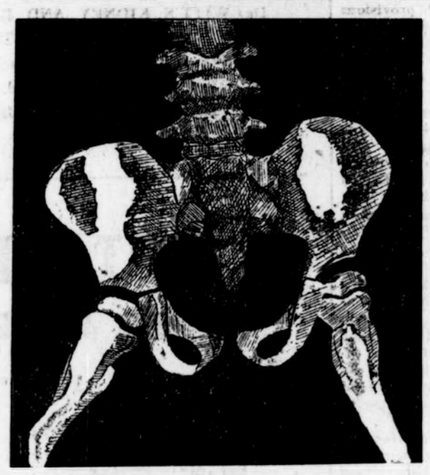

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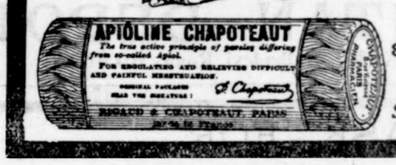

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